

# COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR  
ALL INTERESTED IN  
COUNTRY LIFE AND  
COUNTRY PURSUITS

Vol. LXXIX

1936

January to June

LONDON

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All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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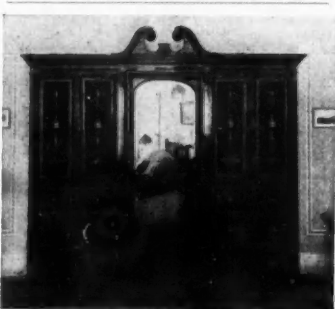
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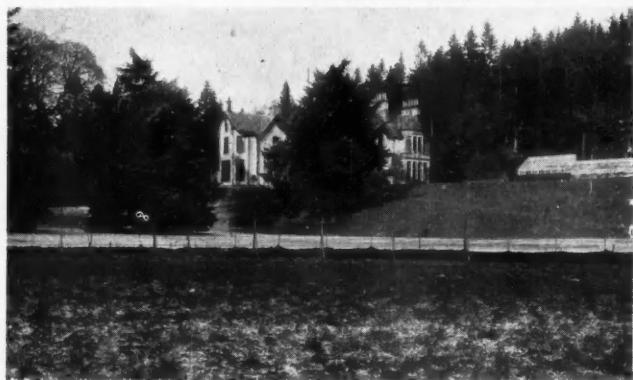
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Lawn, tennis court, putting green, well stocked vegetable garden. Excellent central heating and domestic hot water supply, two boilers. Low rates. Co.'s electric light, gas and water.

Full details from  
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W.1. (B 42,490).

On the Cliffs, with South aspect, directly overlooking Isle of Wight, with views of the Solent.

Three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, two maid's rooms, running water in five rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.s.

1 3/4 ACRES

GARAGE FOR TWO FULL-SIZED CARS.

### SMALL QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE

Situate in a LOVELY PART OF SUSSEX,  
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Standing on the brow of a hill with a lovely outlook.

Seven bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, three reception rooms. Central heating. Main electric light and water available.

Two garages and REALLY PRETTY GARDENS.

with tennis and other lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, in all about



FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES

The whole in superb condition.

MODERATE PRICE FOR EARLY SALE.

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THREE MILES FROM LUDLOW

A SIMILAR DISTANCE FROM WOOLFERTON JUNCTION AND WITH A CONVENIENT TRAIN SERVICE TO BIRMINGHAM.

In an undulating and beautifully wooded country affording good social and sporting amenities.

#### FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

A COMPACT RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY extending to about

130 ACRES

including the OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, situate in its grandly timbered park and the exclusive right to about

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES  
TROUT AND  
GRAYLING FISHING

Galleried lounge hall, four reception rooms, thirteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, complete modern offices.



WOULD BE SOLD WITH A SMALLER AREA

Personally inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James's Square, S.W.1. (W 47,501.)

#### CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

only about

40 MINUTES FROM TOWN

Amidst rural country, about five miles from the Town of Chelmsford; excellent hunting and golf; bathing and yachting within easy reach.



FOR SALE with or without the useful Farm.

142 ACRES

or House and grounds only.

Imposing Georgian Residence of medium size, moderate in upkeep, and with accommodation practically on two floors. Central heating, own electric light and water. Stabling, garages, six cottages, farmhouse and outbuildings.

CHARMING AND INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, walled kitchen garden, orchard, park and grasslands. Inspected and thoroughly recommended as an

IDEAL COUNTRY RETREAT FOR A BUSINESS MAN

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Gloriously placed over 500 feet up on the

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FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

THIS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT AND WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE.

with its Accommodation on two floors. It stands well away from a side road with sunny aspect and delightful views, and has

CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

Entrance hall, spacious lounge, drawing and dining rooms, nine bedrooms, three bath-rooms, maids' sitting-room

STABLING. GARAGE WITH MAN'S ROOM. COTTAGE. Well-timbered and displayed grounds, rose and rock gardens, two tennis lawns, kitchen garden, etc.



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ALL IN EXCEPTIONAL ORDER.

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TO BE LET FURNISHED

**Handsome Replica of XVIIIth Century Architecture by Sir Edwin Lutyens**

embodying some of the architect's most attractive work. The appointments throughout are of the highest order and the accommodation comprises:—

*Magnificent suite of reception rooms, about fifteen principal bed and dressing rooms, eight bathrooms, and servants' accommodation.*

*All modern conveniences including electric light and central heating, etc.*

The House enjoys due South aspect, and commands extensive views to the South Coast. The gardens and grounds form a charming setting and include a beautiful old walled garden.

**Finely Timbered Park with Large Lake**

STABLING, ETC. SQUASH RACQUET COURT. LODGES, ETC.

**FIRST-RATE SHOOTING OVER THE ESTATE OF 1,700 ACRES**

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Amidst unspoiled country, overlooking beautiful Parklands yet only.

AN HOUR FROM TOWN.

For Sale Privately.

**A Charming Old-World Residence** dating back several hundred years, carefully restored and modernised with electric light, Coy's water, central heating, etc.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, very good domestic offices, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms.

**GARAGE. STABLING. TWO COTTAGES.**

Delightful gardens and grounds with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, paddocks, etc., in all over

**10 ACRES**

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### NO COMMISSION REQUIRED

WANTED TO PURCHASE early in the New Year an old house of character within 2 hours south of MANCHESTER but not in a manufacturing district. Tudor or Jacobean Architecture preferred. About 12 bedrooms, with characteristic gardens and at least 50 acres. Lake or stream a great attraction. Vendors, their Agents or Solicitors are invited to send full particulars to Purchaser's Surveyors, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER.

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A PICTURESQUE OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE



Lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices.

Electric Light.

Central Heating.

Ample stabling and garage accommodation.

**Matured Gardens**

studded with fine old trees. Pasture, woodland, etc.,

**bounded by a trout stream,**

£3,250.

**40 ACRES**

More land available.

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Near first-class Golf Course and the Sea. For Sale.

**A Fine Modern Residence**

occupying a picked position, enjoying perfect seclusion, well-appointed and thoroughly up-to-date

Oak-panelled lounge hall, three good reception rooms, twelve bedrooms, four bathrooms.

**Four Superior Cottages. Stabling, etc.**

**Enchanting Gardens and Grounds**

the whole surrounded by heath and woodland ensuring absolute protection in all about

**30 ACRES**

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER. (15,816.)

### SOUTH DEVON

Well-placed, on gravel subsoil in beautiful moorland scenery with exceptionally fine views. To be Sold. A

**DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE** facing South-West, approached by a carriage drive and containing four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, excellent domestic offices, etc. It has modern conveniences including electric light.

**TWO COTTAGES**, garage for three cars, stabling accommodation for several horses. Useful range of farmbuildings. Attractive gardens and grounds with lawns, etc., walled kitchen garden, orchard, etc.

**SMALL FARM** with Farmhouse, etc.; the remainder of the property, comprising moorland and woodland, intersected by a stream and extending in all to about

**230 ACRES**

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,462.)

Only just in the Market

### CHARMING OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE IN HAMPSHIRE

Occupying a retired situation on the edge of the New Forest, facing South-East.



Restored and modernised and in excellent order.

Three reception rooms, good offices including servants' hall, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric Light.

Central Heating, etc.

**GARAGE.**

**STABLING.**

**CAPITAL RANGE OF FARMBUILDINGS.**

Inexpensive gardens, orchard, sound pasture woodland, etc., in all nearly

**70 ACRES**

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One hour by express train service from London.

For Sale, a very attractive and

**COMPACT RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE**

extending to about

**1,200 ACRES**

(Tithe free).

with a **DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE** dating from the 18th century, well-placed and approached by an avenue carriage drive with Lodge at entrance.

Four reception rooms, billiard room, a dozen bedrooms (all with lavatory basins). Three bathrooms.

Coy's Electric Light.

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**THREE FARMS.**

**SECONDARY RESIDENCE.**

**TROUT FISHING.**

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THREE MILES FROM WELL-KNOWN MARKET TOWN. 33 MILES OF LONDON.



SOUTH FRONT.

DATING BACK TO 1476.

GOOD VIEWS.

EXCELLENT GROUNDS.

LAKE OF HALF-AN-ACRE

GOLF TEN MINUTES.

LOUNGE HALL,

FOUR RECEPTION,

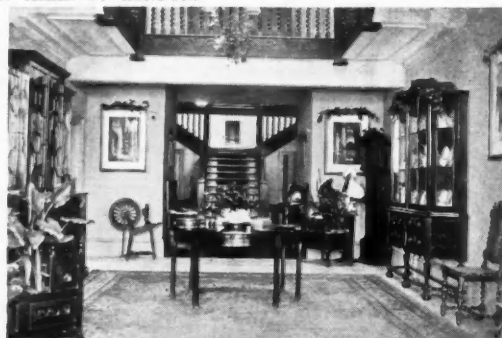
FIFTEEN BED AND DRESSING.

FOUR BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

AMPLE WATER.

MODERN DRAINAGE.



HALL WITH GALLERY.

**FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH ABOUT EIGHTEEN ACRES**

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(TWO MILES FROM).



TO BE SOLD, with OVER 40 ACRES, this  
**FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE**  
delightfully situated in WELL-TIMBERED OLD-WORLD GARDENS with tennis  
courts and containing

Eighteen bed and dressing rooms.  
Three bathrooms.  
Four reception rooms, etc.

**TWO LODGES. COTTAGE. GARAGE. STABLING**

Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (3632.)

Absolutely fresh in the Market.

### HEREFORDSHIRE



400ft. above sea; well sheltered, facing south. TO BE SOLD, a fine stone-built  
RESIDENCE in the Tudor style, beautifully positioned, away from main road and  
containing:

Eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, dressing rooms, three reception  
rooms and boudoir, nice hall and complete offices.

Central heating. Electric lighting. Gravitation water.

Ample GARAGE with chauffeur's flat, good STABLING; well-timbered grounds,  
walled garden, orchards, woods and meadowland.  
Price and particulars from Owner's Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount  
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### CENTRE OF THE GRAFTON

400FT. UP. FACING SOUTH.  
COMPACT RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY  
Carrying a copy of an Elizabethan Manor House; built of local stone.



Fourteen or fifteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, three large reception rooms.  
MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.  
Garages. Extensive stabling. Nine cottages. Home farm.  
WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS. RICH PASTURELAND.

**TO BE SOLD WITH 200 ACRES**

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SIXTEEN MILES FROM LONDON.



PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE IN DELIGHTFUL RURAL POSITION.

ADJOINING A COMMON AND WOODS.

Drive with lodge, spacious hall, three fine reception rooms, excellent domestic offices,  
ten bedrooms, three bathrooms; large garage and cottage.

COMPANY'S WATER AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

LOVELY OLD-TIMBERED GARDENS, paddock and woodland, containing a  
spring-fed lake; in all about

**ELEVEN ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

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**DEVON & WEST.—HOUSE AGENTS.**  
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**CHESHIRE. TO LET.** Charming small country house,  
suitable for hunting box, within easy reach of all South  
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all the usual offices. Stabling five; good garage. Standing  
in its own grounds about five acres in all. Liverpool water.  
Electric light from mains. Six miles from Crewe.—Apply  
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**FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.**—For six months  
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**ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY WOODS AND HEALTHY HEATHLAND**  
20 MILES FROM LONDON. 500 FEET UP. AWAY FROM ALL MAIN ROADS.  
**DIGNIFIED MODERN HOUSE DESIGNED BY FAMOUS ARCHITECT FOR OWNER'S OCCUPATION**



### BUILT REGARDLESS OF COST IN EARLY GEORGIAN STYLE

Four or five reception.

Twenty bedrooms

Eight bathrooms.

### MAGNIFICENT GALLERY 60 FEET BY 18 FEET WITH POLISHED FLOOR

WALLS DECORATED WITH FAMOUS DUTCH PAINTINGS DATING FROM FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Garage for four cars with rooms over.

Two splendid cottages.

Electric light, central heating, main water.

GARDENS LAID OUT WITH DUE REGARD TO ECONOMY. HARD COURT, WOODLAND PATHS TO RAVINE—A FEATURE.

GRASS PARK AND THRIVING WOODLAND.

ABOUT 150 ACRES

Urgent Sale Essential.

Would let furnished or unfurnished.

**ADMIRABLY SUITABLE AS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SCHOOL OR COUNTRY CLUB**

Highly recommended from personal knowledge by CURTIS & HENSON (13671.)

**A GEM THAT Baffles Mere Description.**—ORIGINAL NINTH CENTURY SUSSEX MANOR. —A short distance from the coast. Magnificent position in timbered park; panoramic views due south. Unique specimen of medieval architecture; mellowed stone in splendid state of preservation. Banqueting hall, three reception; interior features of great interest. Tudor staircase, twelve bed, two bath. Ancient chapel, fine half-timber work, original stone fireplaces. In present Owner's family for 300 years. Old English gardens, box and yew hedges, lawns, grass-land and woods. 75 ACRES. Reduced price. (9526.)

**UNSPOILT HERTS.**—BETWEEN HERTFORD AND HITCHIN. —Well-built modern House with extensive views to the South and West, exceptionally well fitted and appointed. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms. Companies' electric light and power. Drive with entrance lodge. Garage for two cars. Delightful pleasure grounds forming an ideal setting and inexpensive to maintain, with en tout cas hard tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock; in all over TWELVE ACRES. Price unusually low. Hunting and golf. (12306.)

**RESTORED ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE.** within a short distance of Tunbridge Wells; approached by quiet lane; most attractive appearance; mellowed brick, dormer windows, beautifully timbered interior, old fireplaces, beams and rafters; lounge hall, two reception, seven bedrooms, bathroom; all main services. Old oasthouses converted rooms for chauffeur and gardener; range of kennels, garage, cottage. Lovely gardens, lawns, yew hedges, rose gardens, hard court, rock garden and pool, kitchen garden, grassland; 9 or 22 acres. For SALE, privately. Close to golf. Ideal for business man. Express rail to Town. (15524.)

### UNIQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE



### FIFTEEN MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH

GRAVELLY SOIL. 300 FEET UP.

Secluded position in beautifully timbered park; sunny aspect and rural views; interesting interior; carved oak fittings; open fireplaces; four reception, sixteen bedrooms, four bathrooms; garage for three cars; chauffeur's flat; five cottages (four being let); cottages for head gardener and butler.

### GARDENS A SPECIAL FEATURE

Profusely timbered; forest trees; spreading lawns; paved garden and pool; two tennis courts; walled kitchen garden.

67 ACRES

3,000 feet of valuable road frontages.

Recommended personally. (13431.)

### GOLF AT ELLESBOROUGH AND WHITELEAF.

—Under an hour from Baker Street and Marylebone. Exceedingly well designed HOUSE of most pleasing appearance; magnificent position protected by handsome beechwood. Extensive views to south. Perfect order and repair; long drive from unfrequented lane; four reception, eleven bedrooms, three baths; main electricity and water, heating, new drainage; garage, two cottages; gardens quite a feature, pergola, rock garden, terraced walls, lily ponds, hard court, kitchen garden, paddock, natural beechwood. Seven acres of young apple trees (gave twelve tons last season). 20 acres. Reduced price. (12632.)

### BORDERS OF ASHDOWN FOREST. —BEAUTIFUL VIEWS OVER SAME.

—Entirely secluded, on outskirts of old-world village. Unique HOUSE of XVIIIth century, of extremely picturesque appearance, partly creeper-clad, close to station and small golf course. Three reception, seven bedrooms, two baths. One room has been fitted with Vita glass windows, and is a veritable sun trap. Electric light, good water, central heating. Splendid order throughout. Garage, stabling. Age-old matured gardens with magnificent trees, lily pond, pastureland and wood, carpeted with bluebells in season. 25 ACRES. Low price. (13533.)

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—BEAUTIFUL VIEWS OVER RIVER VALLEY. —Few miles from Basingstoke; 400ft. up; period interior, carefully modernised, spotless condition; four reception, billiard, fifteen bedrooms, seven baths; main electricity, gas and water, central heating; garages for five cars, two cottages, secondary residence (now let); age-old matured grounds, old lawns and bowling green, magnificent trees including cedars of Lebanon, wooded spinneys, new hard court, grassland; nearly seventeen acres. Freehold for disposal. Trout fishing available. (9914.)

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### MOST PERFECT EXAMPLE OF THE TUDOR PERIOD, DATING BACK FROM THE XIIIth CENTURY

Many beautiful features.

FOUR RECEPTION, NINE BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Old beams and open fireplaces.

CENTRAL HEATING. PLENTIFUL WATER

MODEL FARM FOR PEDIGREE HERD.

SECONDARY HOUSE WORTH RESTORING.

Garage. Stabling. Cottage.

Fully stocked gardens.

Orchards of 22 acres.

Woodland and rich pasture.

130 ACRES

OWNER VERY KEEN TO SELL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

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CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS OVER THE ASHDOWN FOREST



### SUSSEX

*Glorious position, close to the Golf Course, in the midst of perfect unspoilt country*

A PROPERTY OF RARE CHARM AND CHARACTER, WITH BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOUSE

standing right away from the road, surrounded by well-timbered Gardens and small park.

*Within the last few months some Thousands of pounds have been spent on the house, which is now in most wonderful order and newly decorated in exceptional taste.*

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms; panelled hall; four or five reception rooms, and very complete domestic offices. Electric light; central heating. Main water supply. Garages for several cars.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS contain some very fine specimen trees and flowering shrubs. New hard tennis court. Walled kitchen garden, with range of glass.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR LONG OR SHORT TERM, DURING THE OWNER'S ABSENCE ABROAD.

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

### WILTSHIRE

UNDER TWO HOURS FROM LONDON.

#### CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS. NEAR GOOD GOLF.  
Twelve bedrooms, three baths, four reception rooms; main electric light, good water supply, central heating.

SPLENDID STABLING. FIVE COTTAGES.  
USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

BEAUTIFUL WELL-TIMBERED OLD GARDENS

ABOUT 70 ACRES

Land Let off at about £2 per acre.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICE.

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### AN EARLY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN BUCKS

occupying a magnificent position 600 ft. above sea level

AMIDST GLORIOUS ROLLING COUNTRY AND FINE BEECH WOODS.

Eight principal bedrooms, three bathrooms, billiard room; period panelling in three reception rooms; main electric light and water, central heating.

STABLING. COTTAGES.

FARMERY AND OUTBUILDINGS.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDENS

with many fine specimen trees.

ABOUT 50 ACRES

FURTHER LAND AVAILABLE

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In quiet position in the centre of its own land.



A PICTURESQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE, with three reception rooms, with oak beams and brick fireplace, five bedrooms and bathroom; ATTRACTIVE SMALL GROUNDS; EXCELLENT BUILDINGS. PAIR OF QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES. RICH PASTURELAND of about 30 ACRES.

Forming an Ideal Miniature Estate or Pleasure Farm. Apply JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W. 1. (L.R. 14,577.)

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FOR SALE WITH EIGHTEEN ACRES  
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High situation. South-Eastern aspect, commanding superb views; altogether an ideal situation. ACCOMMODATION (easily enlarged) comprises: three sitting rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Main electric light. Stabling for three; garage for two. Delightful gardens and grounds and good pastureland.

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### HAMPSHIRE

Occupying a high and unique position.



THIS ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED EARLY TUDOR MANOR HOUSE containing open fireplace and a wealth of oak beams. Three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms and bathroom. ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIN WATER. GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS, GARDENS AND LAND, in all about 68 ACRES.

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Telegrams :  
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London.

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Gros. 2838



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*Just in market, as Owner, who has completely modernised it, now finds himself unable to enter into occupation.*

A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in mellowed red brick, standing on a hill, with extensive views, near the old-world market town of Tenterden; twelve bedrooms, three beautifully appointed bathrooms, four reception rooms, excellent ground floor offices; garage with chauffeur's rooms, farmhouse and buildings, attractive east house; central heating, independent hot water service, electric light (new plant and wiring), Company's water, new drainage; attractive gardens with two tennis lawns.

The whole Estate extends to about 151 ACRES, affording excellent sport; good hunting; Rye Golf Links 25 minutes.

The farm and about 66 acres are let off, producing £80 per annum.

FREEHOLD, £8,500.

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IN GLORIOUS COUNTRY. ABOUT 700FT. ABOVE SEA. Petersfield three-and-a-half miles, Alton twelve miles, Winchester fifteen and Portsmouth 21 miles. The famous Stoner Hill and Woods are within easy reach. THE CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE KNOWN AS

#### THE SLADE HOUSE, FROXFIELD

SOUTH ASPECT AND EXCELLENT VIEWS.

LOUNGE HALL. DRAWING ROOM.  
LIBRARY, DINING ROOM, GUN  
ROOM.

CONSERVATORY.

NINE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.  
TWO BATHROOMS, compact OFFICES.  
OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.  
CENTRAL HEATING,  
WATER SUPPLY, and  
MODERN DRAINAGE.

COMPACT DOMESTIC OFFICES.  
ATTRACTIVE AND INEXPENSIVE

GARDENS AND GROUNDS.  
tennis lawn, ranges of glass, walled kitchen  
and fruit gardens.



All particulars, etc., from the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W. 1.

FINE OLD BARN.

MINIATURE RIFLE RANGE.

Stabling for two, garage for three cars.  
Detached COTTAGE and other buildings.  
RICH PARKLAND AND WOODLAND,  
in all about

40 ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.  
£4,450 (FREEHOLD).

Alternatively the Residence would be  
Sold with five acres or up to 380 acres.

Also for Sale are two valuable farms,  
several superior Residences (one with  
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building land.

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BETWEEN FRENTHAM AND HINDHEAD, WITHIN TOUCH OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SURREY COMMONS.

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WITH XV<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AND  
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BUILT OF BRICK AND STONE, AND  
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THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,

SEVEN BED AND DRESSING  
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WITH WATER, ROCK GARDENS,  
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SEVEN-AND-THREE-QUARTER  
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ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE VILLAGE AND WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF MAIN LINE STATION.

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MAINLY GEORGIAN IN CHARACTER  
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LOUNGE HALL WITH ORIGINAL  
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FROM THE GARDENS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH  
FIVE ACRES

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EASY REACH OF GUILDFORD AND WOKING STATIONS AND SHORT MOTOR DRIVE OF TOWN.

The Property occupies one of the choicest  
situations within 24 miles of Town over-  
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maintained and in excellent order, the  
House containing

VERY FINE LOUNGE HALL,  
FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,  
TWELVE TO FOURTEEN BED AND  
DRESSING ROOMS,  
THREE BATHROOMS.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRIC  
LIGHT.

MODERN DRAINAGE.



THE HOUSE stands in GARDENS and  
GROUNDS OF EXCEPTIONAL  
BEAUTY.

with distant views, well timbered and most  
pleasantly laid out. Hard and grass tennis  
courts.

EXCELLENT GARAGE AND STABLE  
BUILDINGS.

Three cottages and home farm with cottage.

ABOUT 60 ACRES.

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UNDER TWO MILES FROM GOODWOOD.

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WITH MEDIUM-SIZED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

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GARAGES FOR SIX CARS, STABLING. PICTURESQUE ENTRANCE LODGE. SPACIOUS GARDEN ROOM, RANGE OF GLASSHOUSES, VINERY.

#### CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS,

with lawns, croquet lawn, two hard tennis courts, 18-hole putting green, kitchen garden, paddocks, woodland, etc., the whole extending to an area of about

**40 ACRES**

Particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



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Beautiful views over the Solent. Sheltered position.

#### TO BE SOLD.

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KITCHEN AND OFFICES.

GARAGE. ELECTRIC LIGHT-  
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WELL-KEPT GROUNDS,  
including tennis court, flower beds, orchard and pasture-land, the whole extending to an area of about

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PRICE £2,600.

FREEHOLD.

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OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THE  
YACHTSMAN.

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Occupying a chosen position facing Portland Harbour with grounds extending to the edge of the harbour.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,

#### THIS PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE,

carefully planned with all conveniences and comforts. Nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge or billiard room, complete domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING,  
ELECTRIC LIGHTING,  
COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER,  
MAIN DRAINAGE.

Garage for two cars with flat over.

#### CHARMING GROUNDS

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The House would be sold with less land if desired.  
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THE PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

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Ten bedrooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms, billiard room or library, magnificent lounge hall, servants' hall and domestic offices compactly arranged for easy working.

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*Four miles from the County Town, in a famous hunting country.*

c.1/c.7



#### GOLF, FISHING, AND SHOOTING AVAILABLE THE HANDSOME ELIZABETHAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

containing lounge hall with galleried staircase, 3 reception, billiard room, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, staff rooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices with housekeeper's room, etc.

*Co.'s electric light. Excellent water. Modern drainage.*

Entrance lodge; stabling (4), garage (3), useful outbuildings, compact farmery. Attractive pleasure grounds with small ornamental park, mature timber, and good pastureland.

#### IN ALL ABOUT 91½ OR 151 ACRES LONG AND VALUABLE MAIN ROAD FRONTAGE

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c.1/c.7

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Entrance and lounge halls, 3 reception, billiard room, 8 principal bedrooms, staff rooms, 3 bathrooms, complete offices.

*Co.'s electric light and power, gas and water. Modern sanitation. Central heating. Constant hot water.*

COTTAGE. GARAGE (3 CARS). USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS. Also the Secondary Residence known as POOH CORNER, OAKLEY GREEN.

Let at £75 p.a. (exclusive of rates).

#### BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDENS

including double tennis lawn, rock garden, flower and rose gardens, kitchen gardens and orchard, together with valuable rich pasture.

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600 FEET UP IN QUIET POSITION. NEAR SEVERAL GOLF COURSES.



A beautiful XV Century style half-timbered Residence, full of exquisite oak panelling, carving and oak beams, large open fireplaces and other characteristic features.

Porte cochère. Lounge hall, drawing room (36 by 18 feet), dining room, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 beautiful bathrooms.

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30 MILES TOWN. XVIII CENTURY FARMHOUSE. SEVEN BED, TWO  
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**AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN IN SURREY**

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**LOVELY LEITH HILL DISTRICT. BETWEEN EWHURST  
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CHARMING MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER. FIVE BED, TWO BATH.  
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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY**

PICTURESQUE NINTH CENTURY RESIDENCE. FIVE TO EIGHT BED.  
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PERFECT CHARACTER RESIDENCE. EIGHT BED, THREE BATH,  
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**GODSTONE DISTRICT. HIGH SITUATION  
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EIGHT BED, TWO BATH. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. TWO COTTAGES.  
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AT FOOT OF BERKSHIRE DOWNS. TEN BED, TWO BATH. TEN ACRES.  
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NINE BED, THREE BATH. EIGHT ACRES. INCLUSIVE RENT £118 P.A.  
NOMINAL PREMIUM

**165-ACRE GRASS FARM. ASHFORD DISTRICT. KENT**

CHARACTER FARMHOUSE. MODERN CONVENIENCES. SEVEN BED.  
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NINE BED, TWO BATH. FIVE ACRES (MORE LAND AVAILABLE). £4,000.

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All main

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Central heating.

GARAGE.

Attractive

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Lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms, usual offices. Company's  
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WELL-FITTED HOUSE, FACING SOUTH AND RIGHT AWAY FROM TRAFFIC.



Hall, billiard and four reception rooms, eight principal bed and dressing rooms,  
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BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GARDENS AND PASTURELAND, intersected by the  
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APPROACHED BY A  
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LOUNGE HALL,  
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ROOMS,  
NINE BEDROOMS,  
THREE BATHROOMS.

450ft. up; South aspect.



COMPANY'S WATER  
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Gravel soil.  
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Tastefully decorated, embody-  
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ROOMS,  
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MAIN SERVICES.  
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BUILT IN 1536

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OVER FOURTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

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Situate in a beautiful unspoilt part of Kent.

THIS VERY FINE HALF-TIMBERED MANOR HOUSE, containing 9 bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 4 Reception Rooms, etc. Central Heating and Electricity. MODEL FARMERY. Also a BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN HOUSE awaiting restoration.

132 ACRES

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Over 500ft. above sea level, practically adjoining the Golf Course.

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MODERATE PRICE

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A XVth CENTURY GEM

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SURREY (5½ miles Reigate; beautiful rural surroundings).—Sympathetically restored and in excellent order throughout. 6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Reception Rooms; Old-World Garden with cut Yew Hedges, Tennis Lawn, and Paddock; in all

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BEAUTIFUL SOUTH VIEW

A UNIQUE AND VERY CHARMING PROPERTY upon which a vast sum of money has been expended within recent years, rendering it a perfectly appointed Residence of singular charm such as is rarely in the market. Approached by long drive with entrance lodge and placed amidst grounds and small park of exceptional appeal. Very fine hall off which open four particularly attractive and finely proportioned reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three well-appointed bathrooms; splendid domestic offices. Electric light, central heating and every modern convenience and comfort. A perfect Residence to the minutest degree. Splendid garage accommodation, lodge, three cottages. Gardens possessing distinctive character, fine lawns. En-tout-cas court, walled kitchen garden and beautifully timbered park on gentle south slope; in all about 35 ACRES. The entire Property is in spotless condition and is recommended by the Agents as being the most charming Estate of moderate size and upkeep now available in this favourite county. Moderate price asked representing a considerable sacrifice.

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## CAMBRIDGE (FIVE MILES)

CHARMING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER with every convenience. Lounge hall, three reception, billiards room, seven bedrooms, two baths. Co.'s electric light. Garage, stabling. Pretty gardens and park meadow. EIGHT ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY, £2,250. —BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W. 3. (Kens. 0855.)

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45 ACRES. ONLY £5,950  
COST £9,000. GREAT BARGAIN

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE in very favourite locality. Picturesque black and white Residence, approached by long drive with entrance lodge; lounge hall, three reception, study, ten bed, two bathrooms; main electric light, Co.'s water, central heating throughout; excellent garage, stabling and small farmery, two other cottages; very prettily timbered grounds, tennis lawn, park-like meadows, wood and small lake. Ideally suited to the London business man. Immediate Sale desired; offers considered.—Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W. 3. (Kens. 0855.)

DISAPPOINTMENT IMPOSSIBLE  
NO ONE VIEWING COULD DENY ITS  
CHARM

ON A HILL NEAR THE SUFFOLK COAST, commanding the loveliest views imaginable. This truly perfect little Country Place in absolutely spotless condition, loved and cared for and without a fault. Facing full south, with pretty Cedar Bordered drive, it contains hall, three reception, six or seven bed, two baths, has central heating, and is most easily run. Double garage, outbuildings, etc. Set in lovely shady old gardens with paddocks. FIVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. A BARGAIN AT ONLY £2,500.—BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W. 3. (Kens. 0855.)

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THANET COAST.—Well-arranged XVIIIth century RESIDENCE, situated in a charming rural setting, with fine old trees, tennis lawn, paddock, kitchen garden; in all five acres. The House contains eleven bed and dressing rooms, lounge hall, two baths, excellent domestic accommodation; coach-house suitable for two cars, stabling for four horses, with living rooms over. Adjacent to golf links and bus service. Moderate rent.—Full particulars of PERCY GORE, SONS & Co., 100/2, Northdown Road, Margate.

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# CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

FEW breeds have a finer air of distinction than what we call here the Pyrenean mountain dogs. At their best they are imposing in size and have great beauty. Before the War Lady Sybil Grant had a number of them, which never failed to excite notice whenever they appeared at a show, and it was a surprise to many of us that they failed to become popular. Lady Sybil's kennels were dispersed during the black War years, and now again efforts are being made to revive them. Mme J. Harper Trois Fontaines, a French lady resident at Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex, has a dog and a bitch at the Kennel de Fontenay, and another in quarantine. As the bitch is expecting a litter shortly we may look for a welcome increase of the population. Mme Harper Trois Fontaines has become a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society, and it is her intention to exhibit Kop de Careil at Mr. Cruft's golden jubilee show in February, and the bitch will be there as well if she should recover her condition in time after nursing a litter.

Kop de Careil is an imposing dog, standing 32ins. at the shoulder, which is the maximum height of the French standard. He is probably the biggest of his kind in Europe. Mme Harper Trois Fontaines is well acquainted with the breed, having visited most of the kennels in France and attended shows sedulously with the object of studying their points. She has certainly acted wisely in selecting Kop de Careil, Jannette de Boisy and the dog that is in quarantine, and we may be assured that she is founding her kennels on the best blood and stock available. She has already shown with success in variety classes, and in time it is to be hoped that the Pyreneans will be strong enough to have a classification of their own. These dogs are extraordinarily sensible, and they have all the virtues of the Alsations without the nervousness that mars some of them. That is to say, they are greatly attached to their owners and indifferent to strangers; they will not take food from unauthorised hands, nor do they make friends easily, although they are not fierce. As guards they cannot be excelled, for those we have met do not seem to know what it is to have nerves.

Beyond question, they are an ancient race. It is believed in France that they can be traced back fourteen hundred years before the Christian

era, their original home having been in the Caucasian mountains. Thence they followed the Aryan migration westwards, finally settling in the Pyrenees. There they have been used for centuries as guardians of the flocks against the depredations of men or wild animals. Their thick coats enable them to withstand severe weather, and as a protection against wolves or bears they were equipped with broad iron collars from which protruded spikes an inch and a half long. Smugglers availed themselves of their intelligence, and in the unsettled ages they were attached to *châteaux* in the south-west of France, where they were of great service as sentries, their excellent noses and keen sight and hearing enabling them to detect the approach of an enemy long before human beings were aware of his proximity.

The dogs became fashionable after the Dauphin made their acquaintance in 1675, when he was spending a holiday in the Basque country. He was so delighted with their beauty that he took one back with him to Paris. There is a reasonable supposition that the Pyreneans have contributed their blood towards the making of Newfoundland and St. Bernards, and in the early years of last century English sportsmen who bought or rented deer forests in Scotland used

a cross with them in the hope of improving the deerhound. One cannot see exactly what their object was, since the two breeds are so unlike in every respect. The cross, and others that were made at that time, had no permanent effect. One can trace certain resemblances between them and Newfoundlanders, especially in the gait. They are being taken up energetically in America, where several strong kennels have been formed.

In one respect Pyreneans enjoy a marked superiority over most of the big breeds. In spite of their size, they are not unwieldy; they are distinctly active, capable of taking long walks with ease and without tiring, and we do not remember seeing one that was unsound. They are ideal companions for children, delighting to play and romp with little people, and they can be harnessed to a sled if desired. In the Great War they rendered fine service as pack animals in the French Army. Visitors to Cruft's show in February should make a point of having a look at Kop de Careil, and we shall be surprised if they do not fall in love with him.



A REPRESENTATIVE OF AN ANCIENT RACE  
Mme Harper Trois Fontaines' Pyrenean, Kop de Careil

## "COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 310

### "Country Life" Crossword 309.

*We regret that a mistake by the printing department resulted in the wrong pattern being provided for this puzzle. Crossword 309 is therefore unavoidably cancelled, and we much regret that some readers should have been thus deprived of a Christmas entertainment*

A prize of books of the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 310, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 7th, 1936.**

Readers in Scotland are precluded under the Scottish Acts from participation in this competition.

The winner of Crossword No. 308 is Captain G. Furze, Holway House, Taunton, Somerset

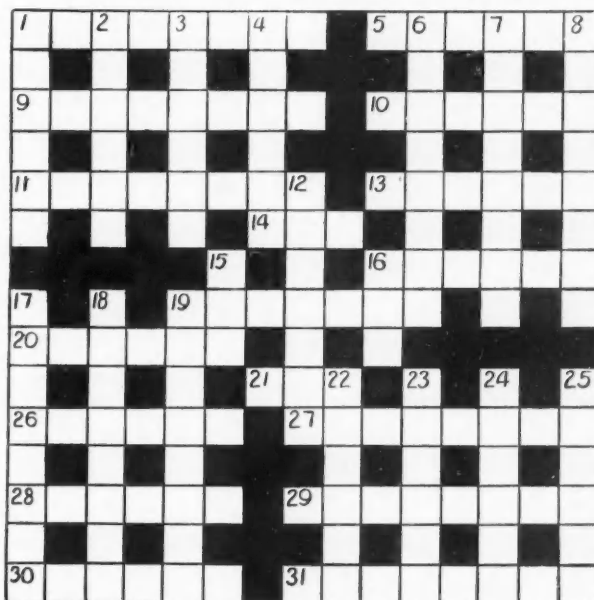
### ACROSS.

1. Comes first into port
5. These have been out during the past week.
9. A stronghold sure
10. To beat swords into ploughshares
11. Takes the place of a keel
13. Appraises
14. Bellicose when Greeks encounter each other
16. Hamlet's description of his uncle's kingdom
19. Comparatively unclean
20. The ice must do this before we can skate
21. Paul's vocation?
26. Ware less bright than silver
27. A nightingale, for example
28. A boat for three men
29. Whereon you might expect to find tired Turks
30. A Latin father before this may suggest a fishing line
31. Calumniate

### DOWN.

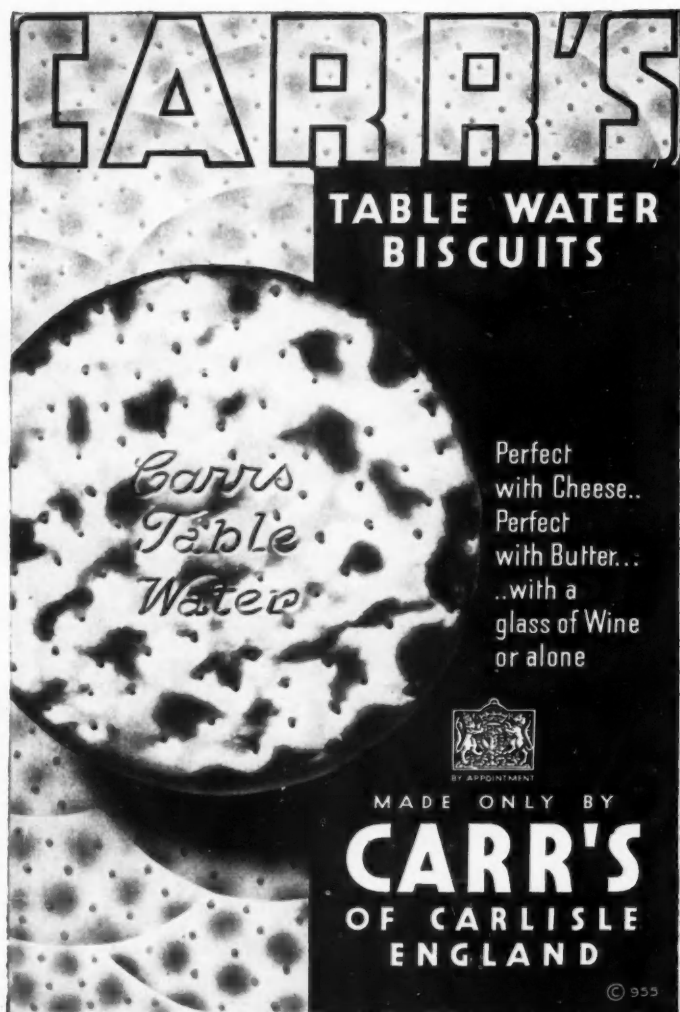
1. What these clues are meant to do to you
2. Nearly everyone of us is one
3. Mercutio said that Queen Mab would use a tithe pig's tail to tickle his nose
4. Please do this to the answer if you can
6. A stirrer up of strife
7. What Abyssinia would be delighted to see Italy do to her country
8. Japanese instruments
12. The housemaid's chief assistants
15. A distracting row
16. Material
17. A young lady's escort
18. We hope for lucky ones in a lottery
19. A representative at a conference
22. These persons are never old
23. To turn a blind eye
24. Kidneys' companions
25. Wherein many shareholders are found

### "COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 310



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*Bassano*

MRS. ANTHONY EDEN

Mrs. Eden, whose marriage to Captain the Right Hon. Anthony Eden took place in 1923, is a daughter of the Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett, Bt., and has two sons, Simon born in 1924, and Nicholas born in 1930.



# COUNTRY LIFE

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## THE REPAIR OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS

THE photographs published to-day of Eastbury Manor House and the recent articles on the restoration of Herstmonceux Castle have coincided with discussion of more drastic works at Caerphilly Castle. The principle involved is the extent to which it is justifiable to repair a structure that, in its dilapidated state, is nevertheless a true if fragmentary representation of a phase of history and a romantic piece of scenery in itself. It is now some two hundred years since mediæval architecture began to be appreciated as possibly possessing virtues that classic standards of design did not afford. The early attempts at the imitation or adapting of mediæval buildings have by now acquired an attractive quality of their own: for example, Hawksmoor's "Gothic" quadrangle at All Souls' College, Oxford, and the "churchwarden Gothic" of many a country church. The romantic movement, however, immensely widened the interest in old buildings. So long as men like Lord Torrington of the diaries advocated no more than the planting of trees and ivy among ruins in order to increase their picturesque effect, not much irreparable harm was done. But the acquisition of a little knowledge, combined with a taste for living romantically, resulted in the wholesale falsification of innumerable mediæval buildings, particularly those still inhabited. The process of re-building attained its highest pitch in the middle of the nineteenth century, when Gilbert Scott and his followers would build anew a church in their favourite style because, if it was not, it ought to have been "Early English"; and when Viollet-le-Duc reconstructed the entire town of Carcassonne, and innumerable churches such as St. Front, in a scholarly but arid reproduction of their presumed original character. Since then the bigotry of the Gothic revival has been replaced by an understanding affection for what remains of ancient building and craftsmanship, and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works, and innumerable responsible owners and architects have shown

how it is possible to make good what is worthy of preservation without falsifying or refashioning it.

But the old impulses persist. While one section of the population esteems and seek to make their homes in dwelling-houses of the past, another and more powerful one is consigning them to destruction in increasing numbers under the recent Housing Acts. Only the other day the city of Bath, which of all places might be supposed to value its unique heritage of Georgian architecture, was narrowly delivered from a major operation by the energy of the Bath Preservation Trust. Now Bristol is experiencing a similar attack. These instances are due to road operations. Others that have recently figured in these pages—Norwich, Coventry, Warwick, Colnbrook—are losing many buildings that give them distinction because of a narrow-minded application to them of contemporary standards of construction and sanitation. A building so soundly constructed that it has stood for two centuries can be adapted to modern requirements at far less cost than its replacement would involve. Our towns, despoiled of their older houses, will in many cases lose all that survives to them of dignity and interest. There are æsthetic slums no less than physical slums.

The discussion of the principles of repair, however, have centred round a ruin, and have shown that the old impulse to rehabilitate a ruin is equally persistent. Caerphilly, the finest surviving example of the Edwardian concentric type, has for some years been undergoing a process of complete re-building. Towers, battlements, gateways, and windows have been replaced conjecturally much as Viollet-le-Duc did at Carcassonne. The principles that, after a century of painful mistakes, are now established for the treatment of such buildings have been clearly enunciated by Lord Esher on behalf of the S.P.A.B., namely: that it is undesirable to reproduce missing works; that alteration should only be made to ancient buildings to serve some useful purpose, and then only when that purpose outweighs the value of the remaining structure. Lord Crawford, in commenting on the work at Caerphilly, has expressed the opinion that "rebuilding which is at once conjectural and drastic has changed a mutilated but picturesque ruin into a lifeless sophistication." Caerphilly had been a ruin for many centuries; its details had almost wholly disappeared; but in its mutilated state it was both massive and picturesque. Lord Esher's pronouncement on the principles that are acknowledged for the treatment of ruins are proved all the more sound when applied to the recent work at Herstmonceux. When the late Colonel Lowther and latterly Sir Paul Latham addressed themselves to the problem, two things were clear: that the refilling of the moat would increase immensely the beauty of the building while automatically restoring its original appearance; and that when the heavy overgrowth of ivy was removed—which was essential if the walls were to stand much longer—the walls would have the thin and melancholy look of a gutted house. The comparatively recent date of Herstmonceux's abandonment, the completeness of the entire outer walls, and the existence of careful drawings made before the removal of the roofs enabled such repairs as the exterior required to be unexceptionable and authentic. On grounds of principle the departure from the original internal planning (which had entirely disappeared), and the character of the new courtyard elevations may be questioned. But the gain in value to the exterior by the glazing of windows, replacement of roofs, and so on, could not have been attained without inner facades of some kind, and these, while in harmony with the exterior, falsify nothing owing to their simplicity and to the fact that nothing remained there to falsify.

## EDITORIAL NOTICE

The Editor will be glad to consider any MSS., photographs and sketches submitted to him, if accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for return, if unsuitable.

COUNTRY LIFE undertakes no responsibility for loss or injury to such MSS., photographs or sketches, and only publication in COUNTRY LIFE can be taken as evidence of acceptance.

\*.\* It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.



## COUNTRY NOTES

### FERTILITY AND NUTRITION

THE modern agriculturist of broad views, as is becoming increasingly apparent, holds firm to the faith of his ancestors that the capital of the farmer lies in the fertility of his land. He is in the position of a trustee. To keep farmers solvent, to produce large crops, to rationalise marketing as a desirable end in itself—these are policies to which nobody can object. If, on the other hand, the methods of farming involved rob the land of its fertility, they will in the long run fail. This is the issue which must always be faced. The fertility of the land is, when all is said and done, of far greater moment than the fortunes of any individual farmer, or of any Government policy. In the article which appears elsewhere in this issue of COUNTRY LIFE, Professor Stapledon deals with what he regards as the most obvious opportunity for “reclaiming” fertility open to us at present. Agriculturists are by no means agreed as to the part that grass and grassland will have to play in future systems of farming; but it cannot be denied by anybody that the replacement of coarse and useless herbage by rich and nutritious grasses will lead to a general increase in fertility. Meanwhile the whole question is being attacked from a completely different point of view by those who are advocating, in the interests of national health, a “natural nutritional policy.” The Technical Commission of the League of Nations has provided the basis on which such a policy could be constructed. Given a great increase in the demand for health-promoting foods—which, fortunately for us, are largely the perishable foods—production can be increased along lines for which our farming and climate are best suited without endangering our relations either with the Dominions or our foreign customers.

### MR. RUDYARD KIPLING

IT seems difficult to believe that half a century has passed since the publication of a slim volume of light satirical verse brought the first glimmerings of fame to a young sub-editor on the *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette*. “Departmental Ditties” gave only a hint of Kipling’s authentic quality, but when, in the next few years, “Plain Tales” and their successors saw the light, it was obvious to the discerning that a new master of fiction had arisen; and as, during the ‘nineties, his industry and output increased, it became for once and always clear that in the creator of the immortal Mulvaney we had discovered one of the supreme story-tellers of all time. It would be difficult indeed to find one who, by the sheer freshness of his invention, the vigour of his narrative and the raciness of his dialogue, has given so much unalloyed delight to successive generations of English-speaking peoples. And if time and circumstance have dealt hardly with his reputation as a poet, one cannot doubt that the spirit underlying his “Recessional,” which almost stunned a nation and an Empire at a moment of supreme self-satisfaction, is still a living force among us. For many years now Mr. Kipling has laid aside the mantle of the prophet and has been content to observe, with little satisfaction it may be feared, the

“progress” of affairs. But in his Sussex retreat he still takes delight in that countryside in which his love of England and of this people is rooted. From the far-flung continents and the Seven Seas will come affectionate greetings on his seventieth birthday.

### BOMBING RANGES

THE Air Ministry’s latest proposal to establish a bombing range on the Northumberland coast is arousing similar misgivings and protests to those which were provoked by the selection of Chesil Beach. In reporting on the proposal the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle-on-Tyne has expressed its deep concern over the effect of bombing and machine-gun practice on the wildfowl that congregate on the flats where the ranges would be established; they also suggest that bird life on the Farne Islands, which lie opposite the proposed site and are National Trust property, may be affected, and that serious loss may be suffered by the inshore fishermen. The National Trust shares the misgivings felt by the Society, as indeed must every lover of wild life and lonely places, and we hope that full consideration will be given to their representations by the Air Ministry. At the same time the unpleasant necessity must be recognised that bombing ranges have to be found, and that, owing to the development of seaside resorts, there are few stretches of coast, in England at any rate, that meet the Ministry’s requirements. In a recent debate in the House of Lords Lord Swinton referred to the difficulty of finding the nine or ten ranges required. Including Chesil Beach, seven ranges are now either in use or have been selected and approved, while at least two others have to be found. The objections to the Chesil Beach site have now been met by the Ministry’s undertaking to move the targets in accordance with the seasonal movements of the swans. Misgivings about the Northumberland coast site are of a less specific character; but, at least, the Ministry should take all the facts into account before making its decision.

### IN WINTERTIME

There comes a hush, a stillness now,  
Save for a small red-breasted bird  
Who sits upon the naked bough  
And makes his sweet insistence heard.

Again has my rare Summer gone,  
With shining others, swiftly by,  
And what have I to think upon  
Under the grey and Winter sky!

The husbandman has reaped his corn:  
The swallow’s brood has taken wing:  
I, only I, of creatures born  
Am desperate of my harvesting.

O little minstrel, you who make  
Such wistful measures, go your ways,  
Lest at the last my heart should break  
For all my lost and golden days.

A. NEWBERRY CHOYCE.

### LORD READING

FEW men have served their country as faithfully and well as Rufus Isaacs. No man, it is safe to say, has ever served it in so many capacities. As Law Officer, as Lord Chief Justice, as financial adviser, as diplomatist, as Viceroy of India, he performed services to the Crown of which the greatest public servants might well be proud, and earned laurels in each separate sphere which other men would have been well content to regard as the crown of their life’s endeavour. When, in after years, his services to the State come to be finally assessed and balanced against one another, it will probably be held that his most outstanding services were those which he performed in the two great national crises of our time; when, in 1914, he was responsible for the stream of orders, proclamations and regulations which followed upon the moratorium and the closing of the Stock Exchange and when, in 1931, he threw the whole weight of his intelligence and experience into the business of saving this nation from a world-wide financial catastrophe. He had much to do with the making of the



National Government, and it was a matter of regret to him that after the dissolution he was given no active opportunity of helping to mould its policy. He was too great a man, however, to harbour animosity, and his advice has always been at the disposal of the nation during the last perilous years.

#### R. L. S.'s BIRTHDAY

STEVENSONIANS have always known that their great man could, when he chose, neatly somersault his mind back into childhood's perspective. But his equal dexterity with Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear in this respect was scarcely recognised until his Deed of Gift of his birthday was described recently by Mr. A. C. R. Carter, whereby he gave it to a little girl "born, out of all reason, upon Christmas Day and therefore, out of all justice, denied the consolation and profit of a proper birthday." In this document, duly witnessed and dated 19th June, 1891, the authentic voice of Nonsense rings true—not the "genuine fogs" with which Dryden endowed the mind of Shadwell, but the lucid, grave *non sequitur* of the White Knight. "Considering that I, the said Robert Louis Stevenson, have attained an age when O, we never mention it, and that I have no further use for a birthday of any description, have transferred and do hereby transfer to the said Annie H. Ide, all and whole my rights and privileges in the 13th day of November, formerly my birthday; and I charge her to use my said birthday with moderation and humanity, et tamquam bona filia familia, the said birthday not being so young as it once was, and having carried me in a very satisfactory manner since I can remember. . . . And I direct the said A. H. Ide to add to her said name the name Louisa—at least in private." This jewel of nonsense has been disinterred by Mr. Shane Leslie, a son-in-law of Henry Clay Ide, at that time Chief Justice of Samoa and father of Annie "Louisa."

#### SCIENCE IN INDUSTRY

IT has often, in years past, been held a reproach against British manufacturers and industrialists that with a traditional conservatism they made too little use of the weapons placed in their hands by modern science. At the turn of the century the chemical and physical laboratories of Germany were revolutionising the industries of our most dangerous competitor largely by developing processes invented in this country. Englishmen of brains and scientific attainments were forced to seek their fortunes in the United States, where the leaders of industry were more far-seeing and less hide-bound. Things have changed a great deal in this country since those days, but there is clearly still room for enlightenment, and we find the Advisory Council of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research even to-day registering its conviction that the assistance which science can give to industry—assistance on which our foreign competitors are relying in their entry into many markets in which this country originally held a commanding position—"can only be secured by firms which are ready to give the man of science his chance, not only in the technical or subordinate staff, but in the high places." The Council's recent Report is packed with examples of the way in which science is helping industry to-day. The Cotton Research Association has produced the first machine to extract from all kinds of mill waste the good spinnable fibre it contains. The Iron and Steel Research Association has produced an alloy with mechanical properties similar to those of duralumin, which is nearly twice as heavy. In a different sphere, the view held by bacon-curers that the quality of a carcass can be improved by making the pig fast before slaughter has been scientifically confirmed. All this new knowledge, however, will remain useless unless it is carried a stage farther and applied to meet daily needs. "Research-mindedness" is still urgently called for in industry to-day.

#### NATIONAL POSSESSIONS

EASTBURY MANOR HOUSE, the subject of our Country Home article this week, is one of the growing number of houses owned by the National Trust. In spite of its nearness to London it is not nearly so well known as

it ought to be; but now that it has become the Barking Museum it should attract a far larger number of visitors, who will find in this stately brick building a house not unworthy to be compared with the two other Trust properties which are its near contemporaries—Barrington and Montacute. These and other houses in the Trust's possession will figure in an exhibition of photographs which is to be held at the Trust's annual *soirée* on the 28th of this month. After a record year of new acquisitions, it should be an unusually pleasant occasion for Trust members, who will also have the opportunity of hearing the Duc de Noailles speak on the work of "La Demeure Historique" for the preservation of country houses in France. As was recently pointed out in these pages, there is less likelihood of the machinery of that excellent organisation being adopted with success over here. But there is cause for hope that the negotiations which for some time now have been going on between representatives of the Trust and the Treasury may be productive of results and that the Government is at least coming to realise that our finest country houses are a national possession and a national responsibility.

#### THE INDOOR HIKER

Let the outlook be unsettled, and the forecast threaten rain,  
You will never find me nettled, for I know a dry domain  
Where, if fates my plans disable, I can put away my cap  
For a jaunt across the table—and the one-inch Ordnance map.

There the roads are free from traffic, and the motor coach does  
not  
Scatter Philistines to maffick in each unspoilt country spot;  
There with pleasant meditations I can jog along for miles  
Through the meadows and plantations, over stepping stones and  
stiles.

I can follow metalled highways with a space-consuming stride,  
Or meander over by-ways where the little footpaths hide;  
And if, innocent, I wander where the public should not go,  
It is comforting to ponder that the owner doesn't know.

I can clamber on brown hillsides where the crowded contours lie,  
Or examine tiny rill sides (marked in blue), and by and by  
Rest awhile in village churches, or pursue in village inns  
Antiquarian researches till the journey home begins.

Oh, it's good to tread the mountains and to tramp on virgin earth  
Where the little springs and fountains give the streams and rivers  
birth,  
But it's safer in wet weather, and it's handier for a nap,  
To contemplate the heather on the one-inch Ordnance map.

R. E. L. C.

#### MAX BEERBOHM'S LONDON

THE B.B.C. could hardly have arranged a more delightful or more appropriate finale to their series of talks entitled "Revisited" than by asking Mr. Max Beerbohm to "revisit" London. The exquisite wit and the delicate irony of "Max" are known to thousands, but few even among those who are the most enthusiastic admirers of his essays and his caricatures could have had the opportunity before of listening to him in person. Mr. Beerbohm's review was depressing indeed. Looking back at the London of the 'nineties he could see no changes that were not for the worse, and he confessed to a patriotic embarrassment when he thought of showing a foreigner what we were doing with our metropolis. "The vast excesses of contemporary architecture" only make the more poignant for him the disappearance of the great houses of his youth, and the dress of the modern Londoner is equally symptomatic of the loss of that external character which, in his opinion, the great city once possessed. He neatly summarised the change by remarking that whereas London could formerly be called "she," now she could only be called "it." In order to bear the desolation he sees Mr. Beerbohm has to play a little game with himself when he comes to London. He pretends he is living a century from now and is revisiting the scene of a hundred years ago, where he can still pick out a few pleasant relics—a horse, a little house or a muffin man. The sage of Rapallo has chastened us; but let us at least rejoice in the relics.



# AVIATION and the FLIGHT OF BIRDS

## II.—GENERAL PROBLEMS OF FLIGHT

By J. L. NAYLER, Secretary of the Aeronautical Research Committee

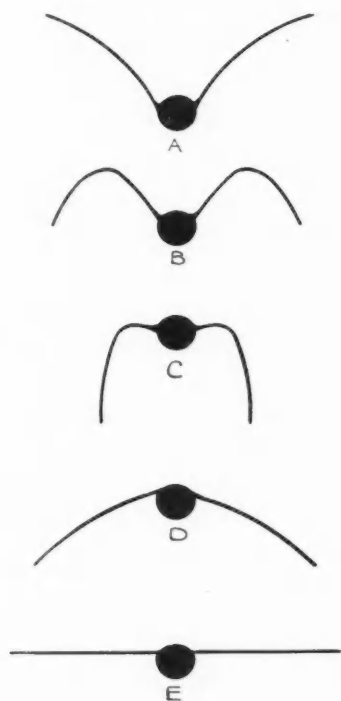
IN the previous article we dealt solely with the question of the take-off and alighting of birds. In the present article we shall be concerned with the general problem of bird flight. At the beginning of man's attempts to fly he was almost entirely dependent upon his observations of birds to guide him in his trials. After unsuccessful efforts to achieve flapping flight, pioneers like Lilienthal concentrated on the use of fixed surfaces for gliding, which seemed to be the easiest form of flight. Engines of light power were next developed and added to the fixed wings, and it was only after sustained flight had been attained for some years that the intricacies of aerobatics began to be studied. From the birds we have still much to learn in this respect. Moreover, recent workers in the field, especially Dr. Magnan in France, consider that man should be able to fly under his own power if he but knew how. He suggests that a prize be offered in France, similar to that recently instituted in Germany which is for a hundred thousand marks for the first mechanical flight solely under human power. A further study of bird flight in order to attain this end is therefore indicated, and we will attempt to explain in this article where our knowledge is already sufficient and in what respects we are still ignorant of the technique of a bird's flight.

Birds must have had a knowledge of the general wind directions and of local air currents for many millenniums. They have used it for long migrations and for soaring and gliding in special localities. The long distances covered by birds in relatively short spaces of time are at speeds which were formerly considered incredible. They have taught the gliders of to-day how to make use of the strong winds at a height above the ground which are known to prevail over large areas for several days. Actual flight speeds of many species have been accurately measured within the past two or three years. The swift and swallow, which were supposed to fly at 180 miles an hour, are now known to travel at only 50 to 60 miles an hour. Many other flight speeds might be quoted, such as that of the common rook, which is but 35 to 40 miles an hour at most. When man can learn to fly at will at these slow speeds, flight will be more common and safer than it is to-day.

The existence of local air currents explains the remarkable soaring ability of birds. Gulls will fly off the edge of a cliff or near a bridge, up and down, backwards and forwards, often without a single flap. Aerodynamic research has demonstrated that the strength of up currents on the windward side of obstacles is sufficient to give the bird the necessary lift (Fig. 11,

No. 1a). Using such up currents, pilots of gliders can fly backwards and forwards along a range of hills with no auxiliary power to help them. Without an up current the glider would glide downward in the direction shown by the arrow in 1b, but with an up current his flight is horizontal as in 1c. Glider pilots also find and use the up currents under cumulus clouds to make a "cloud-hopping" journey across country. The experts can fly considerable distances on certain hot days with not a breath of wind, using "thermals" or very local warm up currents with which to gain height and gliding from one thermal area to the next. The glider pilot uses a statorscope which shows him by the changes in pressure whether he is ascending or descending. Birds can also detect up currents near cliffs. The rising of chieft or kites in India to great heights is likewise made possible by the rising currents caused by the heating of the earth below. An explanation of the albatross's flight over the waves low down over the sea's surface is still needed, and may lie in the eddy currents that may there be present but of which we are at present ignorant. Nor is it yet known why the rapid movements of only the wing tips of a kestrel can keep it hovering at a height, for this bird does not by any means choose always the windward side of a hill or rising ground when searching for prey. Both these latter suggest that there is still some knowledge to be obtained that might prove of value to aviation.

Dead birds with outstretched wings have been tested in a stream of air to measure the forces on them. Their efficiency, expressed as a ratio of the lifting force to the head resistance, is surprisingly low (about 4 or 5 to 1) compared with a small aeroplane at 8 or 10 to 1 or the most efficient professor form of glider with a ratio of 20 to 1 or more. Yet this small efficiency of the bird seems sufficient to account for its soaring flight with fixed outstretched wings. What is so difficult for the aerodynamicist to understand is the high efficiency that must be obtained in flapping flight to account for the expenditure of effort by the weight of muscle in use. Look at the photographs of the common tern, No. 237 (Fig. 4), with its wings spread at the top of the



1.—ATTITUDES OF BIRDS  
IN FLIGHT (front view)



Dr. Hugo Adolf Bernatzig

2.—SPOONBILLS IN FLIGHT

Some of the attitudes of these birds are shown in outline in Fig. 1



J. Kershaw



J. Kershaw



Walter E. Higham

3, 4 and 5. (Left and centre) COMMON TERN RISING FROM THE NEST AND DESCENDING. The wings make a full beat of nearly  $180^\circ$ . (Right) SAND MARTIN LEAVING NEST. The wings at the bottom of their beat and the feathers spread open

beat ready for flapping downwards, or the sand martin, No. 80 (Fig. 5), with the wings at the bottom of their beat and the nearer wing with all its feathers spread open. It is not known why some birds make a full beat through almost  $180^\circ$  like the tern rising from the nest in No. 236 (Fig. 3) and descending in No. 237 (Fig. 4), while others are content with only  $90^\circ$ . Two photographs show a great variety of attitudes in flight, and we wish to draw attention especially to the spoonbills in No. 482 (Fig. 2). Some of the attitudes are shown in outline in Fig. 1, and there is no doubt that the wings cut the air at angles about which there is little, if any, available aerodynamic data. The action at (c) is equivalent to an aeroplane wing both rolled and yawed (Fig. 11, No. II a and II b), and as such has been the subject of study in Germany by Budig, who finds that there is a large force which pulls the wing forwards in this attitude.

Now let us look at the flow over the wing. We can see the ruffled feathers on the back of the wings in the gannet, No. 344 (Fig. 7), and the brown pelican, No. 601 (Fig. 6), which show that the air flow is no longer smooth but eddying. In the analogous case of the aeroplane wing it is said to be stalled (Fig. 11, No. III). The birds in these cases are not obtaining the maximum lift possible, and judging from the great variety of photographs in the Exhibition this characteristic is rare. Birds must therefore soon learn how to use their wings to avoid the uncomfortable drop that would accompany a stall. Recent aerodynamic research suggests that tapered wings stall first at the wing tips (Fig. 11, No. IV b), and yet most birds have a plan form that would be expected so to stall. If the tips stall first, their control would be lost. There is, however, one factor that helps the bird, namely, the decreasing incidence of the wing towards the tip. This characteristic has been used in aeroplane design as shown diagrammatically in Fig. 11, No. V. The gannet wing, No. 344 (Fig. 7), has just begun to stall at the centre, but the brown pelican, No. 601 (Fig. 6) shows signs of stalling (like Fig. 11, No. IV a) elsewhere with the consequent loss of control to follow. Photographs of different species of birds when caught by the camera with the feathers ruffled forwards on the top surface would be of great interest to aviation in connection with this problem of the effect of wing taper on local



R. E. Johnson

6.—BROWN PELICAN IN FLIGHT



Niall Rankin

7.—GANNET ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR PREY  
Note the ruffled feathers of the wings

Dr. Hugo Adolf Bernatzig

8.—CIRCLING HERON. It is a mystery how with its insignificant tail the heron can keep stability

stalling of different parts of the wing. This subject has been studied a little recently by Nazir, by using models of aeroplane wings in a stream of air (Fig. 11, Nos. IV a, b, c), and it will be noted that the ordinary square aeroplane wing stalls at the centre first (IV c).

Of the less important upward stroke of a bird's wing (of which there are illustrations in Fig. 2) still less is known. The wing is brought back at an angle which offers a small resistance to the motion and is doubtless aided greatly by the undulating path of flight between the downward beats.

The maximum lift of a bird's wing is increased by the addition of slots between the feathers, as this makes for a smoother flow (Fig. 11, Nos. VI and VII) over the top surface. At the wing tip a slot delays the stall, a characteristic used in the auto-slot developed by Messrs. Handley Page for aeroplanes. This feature of bird flight has already been pointed out in various articles by R. R. Graham, and several examples will be found in the photographs in the Exhibition.

There are other fascinating problems concerning a bird's flight about which little is known. Why have some birds got large tails and others small, some at the end of a long body and others very close to the wings? Is there some relation between the general shape of the wing in plan and the size and location of the tail, or are birds able to fly with and without a tail? Designers of modern monoplanes would like to know, for example, how the heron, No. 480 (Fig. 8), with a great wing spread, can keep adequate stability and control with such an insignificant tail. This bird has not even got wing slots to help it to keep laterally stable if its fore and aft stability is critical, as would appear on the face of it to be the case.

So far we have not mentioned the manoeuvre of hovering at which some of the smaller birds are such adepts. With our present knowledge of aerodynamics we look with surprise at the crowned willow warbler in No. 1243 (Fig. 9) feeding the Himalayan cuckoo, or the goldfinches fighting for the teasel head in No. 1112 (Fig. 10). The motion of their wings to keep them stationary in the air has probably characteristics similar to that of hovering insects. There is little known about either. The slower rate of beat of the bird's wings suggests an easier aerodynamic study with the aid of the cinema camera. Man's difficulty



Kenji Shimomura



J. H. Symonds

9 and 10.—(Left) CROWNED WILLOW WARBLER FEEDING THE HIMALAYAN CUCKOO and (right) GOLDFINCHES FIGHTING FOR A TEASEL HEAD

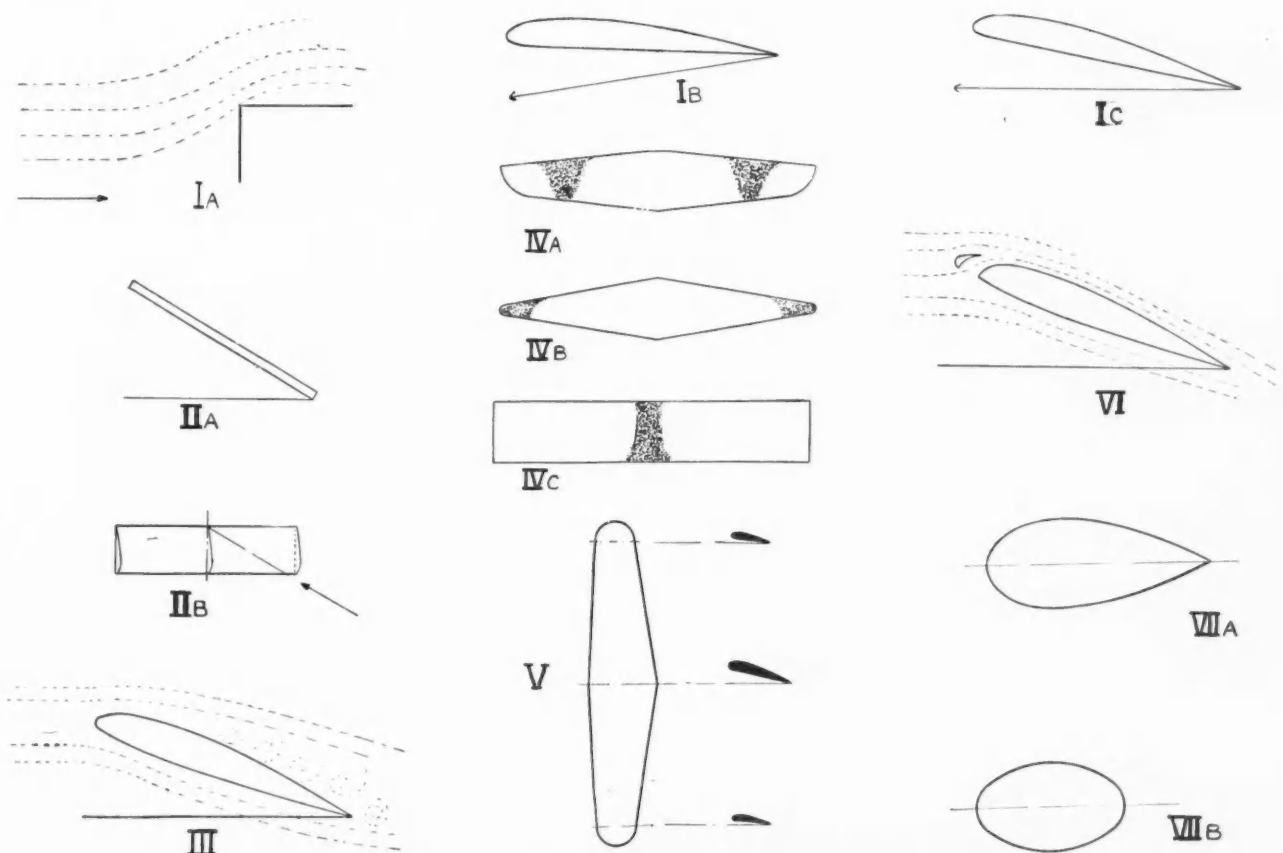
The hovering flight of these little birds presents problems of aerodynamics at present unsolved

in simulating hovering in any type of direct-lift machine is well known. Helicopters have been constructed which fly vertically, but none has yet maintained a satisfactory control in the air.

There is yet another fascinating problem not yet solved, namely, that of noiseless flight. The sudden hoot of an owl flying quietly near one's head is, at the first experience, somewhat of a shock to the nerves of someone walking at night. The night-jar shares with the owl the ability to fly quietly. The main reasons for the noise reduction are probably two—the first, the slow beat of the wings and the slow flight of the bird; and the second, the absence of sharp edges to the feathers, which are fluffy and do not thus give rise to sharp discontinuities in the air flow with the consequent formation of a sound wave. Such waves as are formed are short and make a swish not unlike that which can be detected sometimes as a result of the movements of the bushy tails of some dogs. Perhaps sound records of the flights of different genera of birds can be obtained and usefully analysed.

Formation flying is practised by many flocks of birds as well as by man. The leading bird often changes, and it has been suggested that this is a relief to the flyer. Pilots of aeroplanes explain that in close formation the inward wing is appreciably affected by the flow from the outer wing of the aeroplane in front. Birds must be cognisant of a similar, and perhaps a more severe, effect, since flight is with them a series of impulses instead of a steady forward motion. It is not, however, clear whether, and in what way, the flow from the leading bird helps those behind it.

We conclude by suggesting an enquiry that was only put to us a few days ago. Have the more efficient water birds bodies which are good aerodynamic shapes? (Fig. 11, Nos. VII a and b). The diving birds and even the kingfisher have quite good streamline bodies, but for ordinary paddling on the surface, at which some birds are very expert, is the section through the water surface of any importance or not? We do not remember to have seen any comparison of what can be termed hull shapes and water-line forms.



11.—DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING POINTS REFERRED TO IN THE ARTICLE



## MUSINGS ON LILIES

THE publication two or three weeks ago, of the fourth number of the *Lily Year Book* (The Royal Horticultural Society, 5s.)—an annual survey that should be in the hands of all keen growers of this aristocratic family—seems a good peg on which to hang a short review of the progress in lily cultivation during the last few years, and of the behaviour of the plants in gardens last summer. Thanks to the energies and enthusiasm of the Lily Committee of the R.H.S., and in particular of its Chairman, Mr. F. C. Stern, the race is emerging from comparative obscurity into the limelight of popular favour. It is not too much to say that lilies have now come into their own in many gardens, and there is little doubt that if a census of cultivators could be taken they would be found to number by the hundred rather than by the dozen, which was the case only a quarter of a century ago. The quickening of widespread interest in this lovely family can be traced primarily to the impetus given to their



A COLONY OF THE ELEGANT *L. CANADENSE* AT KNAPHILL LAST SUMMER

cultivation by the introduction of *L. regale*, a species as easily managed as it is beautiful, which pointed the way to the treatment necessary to ensure success with all other members of the race.

Neglect of the lily in the past was probably due as much as anything else to the prevalent belief that they were difficult to grow. In the eighties and nineties of last century, as the pages of *The Garden* testify, lilies were the vogue among the leading amateurs of the day, but disappointments were apt to be more frequent than successes, and the result was, as could only be expected, that the lily fell into disfavour. The troubles of those days, and, indeed, all difficulties with the race, until comparatively recently, can nearly all be traced to our reliance on imported bulbs, for most of our lilies come from distant countries like Western America and Japan, and the bulbs of these Eastern and American species reach our shores in the late autumn and early winter. Ill-treatment of the bulbs at lifting time to ensure



### THREE LOVELY WESTERN AMERICAN LILIES

(Left) *Lilium parvum luteum* at Branstone Lodge, Kew. A charming species with small bell-shaped flowers of clear yellow, and spotted. (Centre) The Columbia tiger lily, *L. columbianum*. A graceful little species with orange-yellow Turk's-cap flowers. (Right) A fine and well established group of *L. Parryi* at Knaphill. This is one of the most desirable of all Californian lilies.

easier transport, their arrival in this country at a season when planting conditions, especially for bulbs, are at their worst, and bad handling and wrong conditions of storage between arrival and planting, all combined to bring about the failure of all but the most enduring kinds and those species which hailed from Europe. Happily, all this is in the process of being changed, and now that the practice of raising bulbs at home from seed, advocated by some authorities so long as thirty years ago, is being adopted by several nurserymen, and the importance of handling the bulbs as living plants and not as dried bulbs, like tulips and daffodils, is recognised, many of the former troubles associated with the cultivation and management of many of the extra-European species will disappear. It will probably be some time yet before we will be completely independent of foreign importations of many of the species, but the quantity of home-raised bulbs is increasing, and if only those engaged in the production of lily bulbs



THE PINK-FLOWERED MARTAGON  
*L. Wardii* at Headfort

from seed at home, can meet the increasing demand with an ample supply of good quality bulbs, then all will be well for the future of the race, for the bulbs will be available for planting at their proper season, which experience shows to be immediately after they have died down.

It does really seem sometimes that Nature did not intend the gardener to enjoy the fruits of his labours, and last spring was surely one of those seasons. Just at the moment when there was considerable promise of a good display of all lilies, their bulbs ripened to perfection after the previous hot summer, there was a monstrous turn of fortune and the fine prospects were shattered in a night. Naturally enough, there are several references in the *Year Book* to the devastating frosts which swept through gardens in South-east England last May and their effect on lilies; and the replies to the questionnaire sent out by the Lily Committee to some twenty gardens in England and Scotland, to ascertain the extent of the damage, and the conclusions



THE BEAUTIFUL *L. SARGENTII* IN A BORDER AT HEADFORT



*L. REGALE* IN A GARDEN IN SURREY LAST SUMMER



THE NOBLE *L. BROWNII*, ONE OF THE ARISTOCRATS OF THE GENUS



of other observers, make interesting and instructive reading.

An unforeseen effect of the frosts has been to draw attention to the frost-resistant qualities of the American lilies as opposed to those hailing from China and Japan, and despite the several disappointments, it is cheering to reflect that several species that were hastily set down as losers turned gloriously into winners. Most of the Californians came through the ordeal well. Though laid low at the time, many revealed themselves to have amazing powers of recovery, and among them none was more noteworthy than the beautiful *L. Parryi*. The graceful *L. parvum* and its variety *luteum*, too, escaped in most places, and the elegant *L. columbianum* as well as *L. canadense*; but, generally speaking, with the rest the extent of the frost damage depended on whether overhead shelter was available. There is, perhaps, nothing that is harder to fight against than late spring frosts, and the findings of lily growers last year show conclusively that the provision of some shelter overhead, such as can be obtained by overhanging branches of trees or shrubs, is necessary to ensure the survival of many lilies when their stems are exposed to severe frost. A groundwork of low-growing things will do much to ward off the worst effects, but it is hardly sufficient to afford complete immunity when growth is so advanced as it was last year. In several instances, as with the martagons, *L. umbellatum* and *L. × testaceum*, the stems and foliage escaped, but flowering buds were

nipped; while others, notably *L. regale* and *L. Henryi*, went down like ninepins where they had no overhead protection. Where it was suitably placed, *L. regale* came through splendidly, as may be judged from one of the accompanying illustrations, which shows a group of over a hundred plants in a garden in Surrey, where they were planted in a bed of azaleas which enjoyed some overhead shelter from belts of neighbouring trees. The charming pink-flowered Martagon *L. Wardii* behaved splendidly almost everywhere and fully justified the reputation it has acquired of being a lily of hardy and vigorous constitution. Others that seem to have been more or less unaffected included *L. chalcidonicum*, *L. tigrinum* and *L. giganteum*. The handsome *L. Sargentia*, the noble *L. Brownii* and that other aristocrat *L. auratum* survived in some places but fell in others, and the lesson is obvious. Each requires the companionship of shrubby things to afford protection in case of frost. The same applies to *L. Hansonii*, which suffered badly nearly everywhere.

The vexed question of nomenclature has surely been settled once and for all with the publication of the list of names and synonyms compiled by Dr. Stoker, in this volume of the *Year Book*. It is no reflection on the many other excellent contributions to say that this is the most outstanding. The compilation of such a list must have necessitated much patient labour and careful research, and the thanks of all lovers of the genus are due to Dr. Stoker for its successful accomplishment. G. C. TAYLOR.

## THE RULES OF OUR ANCESTORS

By BERNARD DARWIN

I AM not, I fear, a very good lawyer. A certain indolence and inexactitude of mind have prevented me from shining; but I am very fond, nevertheless, of browsing lazily over old codes of golf rules, and I am very grateful accordingly for a chance that has just been given me. My kind benefactor is Mr. C. B. Clapcott, who has sent me his book (published at the offices of *Golf Monthly* in Edinburgh), *The Rules of Golf of the ten oldest golf clubs from 1754 to 1848*, to which are added the Rules of the R. and A., 1858, 1875 and 1888.

In company with many other golfers I have at one time or another studied some of these codes, but I have never had "sic a bellyful o' gowf" rules before, and it is extremely interesting to have the codes side by side and see how they differ and how they have copied one another. One or two reflections force themselves upon me, and the first is that these worthy old gentlemen were surpassingly bad draftsmen. Take, for instance, this rule of the Innerleven Golfing Society in 1820: "In sand no removal of obstruction shall be allowed except when the ball lies hollow when a single scrape following up the stroke at the same time be allowed." It was presumably clear to the powerful intellects of the even golfers what that rule meant, but to my weak one all is dark. Another thing which strikes me with particular force as a member of the Rules of Golf Committee is how delightfully simple it must have been to have so few rules. The average number in the eighteenth century and far on into the nineteenth was a dozen or fourteen. It is true that the Aberdeen golfers in 1783 had twenty-three, but that was an extraordinary number, and the Aberdonians themselves seem to have thought so, for in 1815 they had only fifteen, with three special rules for medal play added in the following year. Moreover, small as the number of rules was, it contained some which would now come under the head of "Etiquette," or even directions for the order in which the holes were to be played. The Aberdeen men were clearly sticklers for etiquette. In 1783 they had a rule that "While a Stroke is playing none of the Party shall walk about, make any noise or attempt to take off the Players' attention, by speaking or otherwise." I am afraid there must have been in the Society some players not over-scrupulous, because in 1815 this law was strengthened by a sanction. The player who had been, as we should say, "put off" could either claim the penalty of a stroke or play the stroke again. What an opportunity for a player who would, I believe, be called in Scotland "a fykie body."

At first this paucity of rules suggests an idyllic state of things, but there comes the second thought that the old gentlemen must have argued a good deal. For instance, there was in several codes a rule that if the ball were "half covered" with water the player could pick out, drop behind and play another shot, subject to no penalty but with an iron. The rule tends to show what we have often thought, that those ponderous old iron bludgeons did not hit the ball very far. That is by the way, however. Just think of two canny and resolute Scottish golfers arguing as to the exact fraction of the ball that was covered. There would have been no end to it, and no wonder there was often a provision that disputes were to be settled by "the Captain or one of the Councillors present."

That there were disputes is shown by the history of the Edinburgh Burgers Club. Indeed, this was not a dispute but a long-drawn-out and acrimonious controversy, only brought

to an end by an expunging of all the minutes in the club book between July 25th, 1807 and April 1st, 1809. This controversy was about a subject which has been giving rise to some very pretty quarrels ever since, namely, the stymie. In a general way the rules towards the end of the eighteenth century allowed the moving of a ball if the two balls were touching, and this concession was extended to the case of the balls being within six inches; but it did not, save for a highly technical difference, matter whether the balls were on the putting green or through the green. There arose two schools of thought: one the Leith school, in effect the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers who played on the links of Leith, and one the "Brunonian" school, called, as I suppose, after some stickler for the rigour of the game, whose name, un-Latinised, was Brown. The Leith system apparently "allowed the lifting of the opponent's ball should it in any way obstruct playing to the hole." The Brunonians were much fiercer, and in the case of the Musselburgh rules we find Brunonianism run mad: "No Ball shall be lifted to allow the opponent to play, however near the Balls may be to each other." With this controversy was intermixed another as to whether it was or was not fair to play on the opponent's ball, the more general opinion being that it was not allowable except at such a strength as to do his ball no harm.

All through these disputes we get glimpses, just as we do nowadays, of two parties, one the traditional and conservative, the other the upholders of fairness and equity. At one moment one party would triumph, only to be overthrown in a year or two. The parties were nearly on an equality of strength in the Edinburgh Burgers Club, where the rule as to a lost ball was constantly changed: at one time the penalty was that of lost hole, at the next stroke and distance. Now and again we come to wonder if there was some such daring iconoclast as Sir Harold Gillies, who in one of his more impish moods used to tee his ball on the top of a ginger beer bottle. Several clubs had the rather cryptic rule "Your tee must be upon the ground," but the golfers who met on the Bruntfield links thought it necessary to be more specific. Their rule in 1776 read as follows: "Your tee must be upon the ground and unconnected with any Conductor or leader to the ball." I have puzzled my poor brain as to what the Gillies of Bruntfield used to do in order to provoke such a rule. Perhaps he was about a hundred and fifty years before his time in discovering the necessity for "grooving" his swing and so had built for him some form of conduit pipe which prevented his club-head from erring and straying. I think there must be some better explanation, but I cannot think what it was.

Finally, as an end to these random remarks, let me recommend to the arguers about the unplayable ball the following rule, which was that of the R. and A. as lately as 1852: "When the ball lies in a hole or in any place that the player considers it not playable, he shall, with the consent of his adversary, lift the ball, drop it in the hazard, and lose a stroke. Should the adversary say, however, that he thinks the ball playable, then he (the adversary) plays the ball; if he makes the ball playable in two strokes, the two strokes count as if the player had played the ball; the player then plays the ball as if he himself had played it out; but if the adversary does not get the ball out at the two strokes, then, as stated above, it is lifted and dropped, a stroke being lost."



## MODES IN AFRICA



1.—RUANDA, BEAUTY IN SPITE OF BURDEN



2.—WA'GOGO, CENTRAL TANGANYIKA. AN EBONY MADONNA



3.—MASAI. DRESSED GOAT SKINS AND WIRE

FASHION is as important in Africa as in Europe. The difference lies in the fact that whereas to-day it is women who are the chief votaries in Western countries, in Africa the male leads the way. There women are far more conservative, and cling to their skin dresses and native modes, while their menfolk ruffle it in European clothes ingeniously used, and often startling in hue. This, however, is probably because, as lords and masters, they reserve the more sophisticated but expensive European garments for their own use. Whatever the reason, the African woman does not lose anything, for she looks infinitely better in her own native dress than in the "cast-offs" of her white sister. Moreover, it is said that when the native woman discards her scanty skin costume for European dress, she loses at the same time her ideas of morality. It is well known that the Kavirondos, who were at one time the most naked, were also the most moral of East African tribes.

Though on the surface the position of black women is enough to cause any good feminist to despair, yet they are contented, and are usually model mothers and housewives. The African woman is expected to do all the work. She fetches water from the river and firewood from the forest; she tills the crops and cooks the food; she invariably carries a baby on her back the whole of the day, and all the household goods on a journey. But she never protests. The lady in Fig. 1, from the Belgian Mandated Territory of Ruanda, has, besides a child strapped on her back and a heavy load of wood on her head, several pounds of wire coiled round her ankles. The old saying, "Il faut souffrir pour être belle," assumes fresh significance in Africa.

Many people believe that classic beauty and a black skin are incompatible. Yet quite frequently one meets with women who,

for perfection of form and regularity of feature, could rival any in Italy or Greece. The woman of the Wa'Gogo tribe, Central Tanganyika (Fig. 2), might well pose as a model for an ebony Madonna and Child.

Masai women carry a recent Western fashion to its extreme. They shave off their eyebrows completely. They also shave the whole of the head, using pieces of broken glass for the purpose. Huge metal bangles worn in the ears are a fashion that has been copied by surrounding tribes. The married women also wear large outstanding collars of brightly polished wire (Fig. 3).

No words can be strong enough in praise of black babies. They are simply wonderful! Hardly ever crying, they seem always placid and content. Perhaps it is because all the first years of their lives are spent comfortably slung in the *kueleka*, which is the pocket on the back of the mother, formed by the cloth wound round her. There they learn to sleep under every kind of condition. One would not suspect that the passive-looking woman of the Wa'Manbwe (Fig. 4) had, a few moments before the photograph was taken, been leading a *ngoma* (dance), and working herself up to a frenzy of movement. All the while her baby was bouncing up and down on her back, and most of the time he was asleep!

Natives of South Africa are naturally far more sophisticated and civilised. In Basutoland, a woman's social standing is judged by the number of petticoats she wears. Highly coloured blankets, which take the place of the European great-coat, are, however, worn by both men and women of all classes (Fig. 5). The maidens of Pondoland are most particular about their appearance, especially in straightening the hair, which they wear long. They take to pipe smoking at a very early age (Fig. 6).

A. M. R.



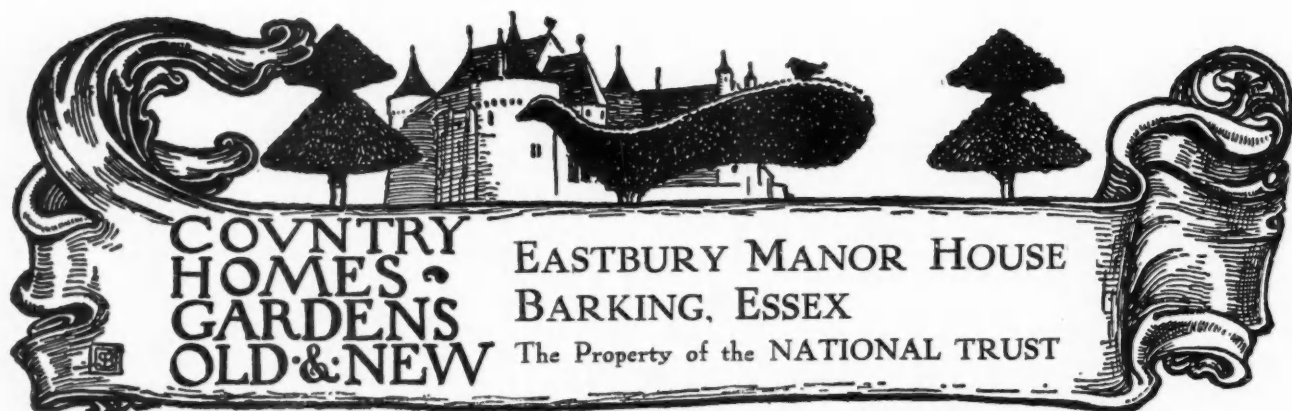
4.—WA'MANBWE, NYASALAND. A DANCER



5.—BASUTOLAND. BRIGHT PETTICOATS AND BLANKETS



6.—PONDOLAND. MAIDENS WHO ARE PIPE SMOKERS



*This splendid specimen of mid-sixteenth century brickwork has been repaired for the National Trust by Mr. William Weir, and was opened on December 4th by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres as Barking Museum.*

THE noble sixteenth century mansion known as Eastbury Manor House is situated about a mile eastward of Barking town. It is a building of the first architectural interest and importance; for the hand of the restorer has not been laid upon it, nor has its main fabric suffered alteration or addition. It remains an authentic example of the domestic architecture of its period, and of the south Essex building craft. The date of its erection is uncertain. There is a tradition that the date 1572 was formerly cut in the brickwork of the Great Hall; and a leaden spout, inscribed 1573, was

found some years ago. In consequence, the house has been attributed to the Elizabethan period. On the other hand, Mr. W. H. Godfrey has suggested that it may well have been erected prior to the Dissolution (see his excellent study in the London Survey Committee's volume on the house). The house is now the property of the National Trust, and was recently opened as the Barking Museum. It has been carefully repaired, and fitted for its new purpose by Mr. William Weir, whose work on old buildings is widely known.

Eastbury formed part of the property of Barking Abbey, and W. H. Black, in his historical sketch published in 1834, quotes an entry from an account of one of the receivers of the Court of Augmentations, which reads "Estburie, Firma Mesuagii, etc., £21 13s. 4d." This was the yearly rent paid to the Crown after the Dissolution. The Eastbury estate was purchased at Michaelmas, 1545, by Sir William Denham, sometime Sheriff of London, and a Devon-born man who had come to the City to make his way in business. Three years later Denham died and, in 1557, his son-in-law, William Abbott, disposed of the property to John Keele. The latter, "having procured license of alienation under the great seal, sold it unto Clement Sisley, Esquire, in the same year" (Black).

With regard to the existing house, Black concluded that Clement Sisley should be granted "the honor of being the author and first occupier of the new structure"; but his view may be questioned. The turrets with their newel staircases, the ornamental fireplaces, and the general nature of the architectural detail, suggest an earlier date. Indeed, if the house is Elizabethan, it shows, as Mr. Godfrey has remarked, "an unusual conservatism and devotion to traditional features."

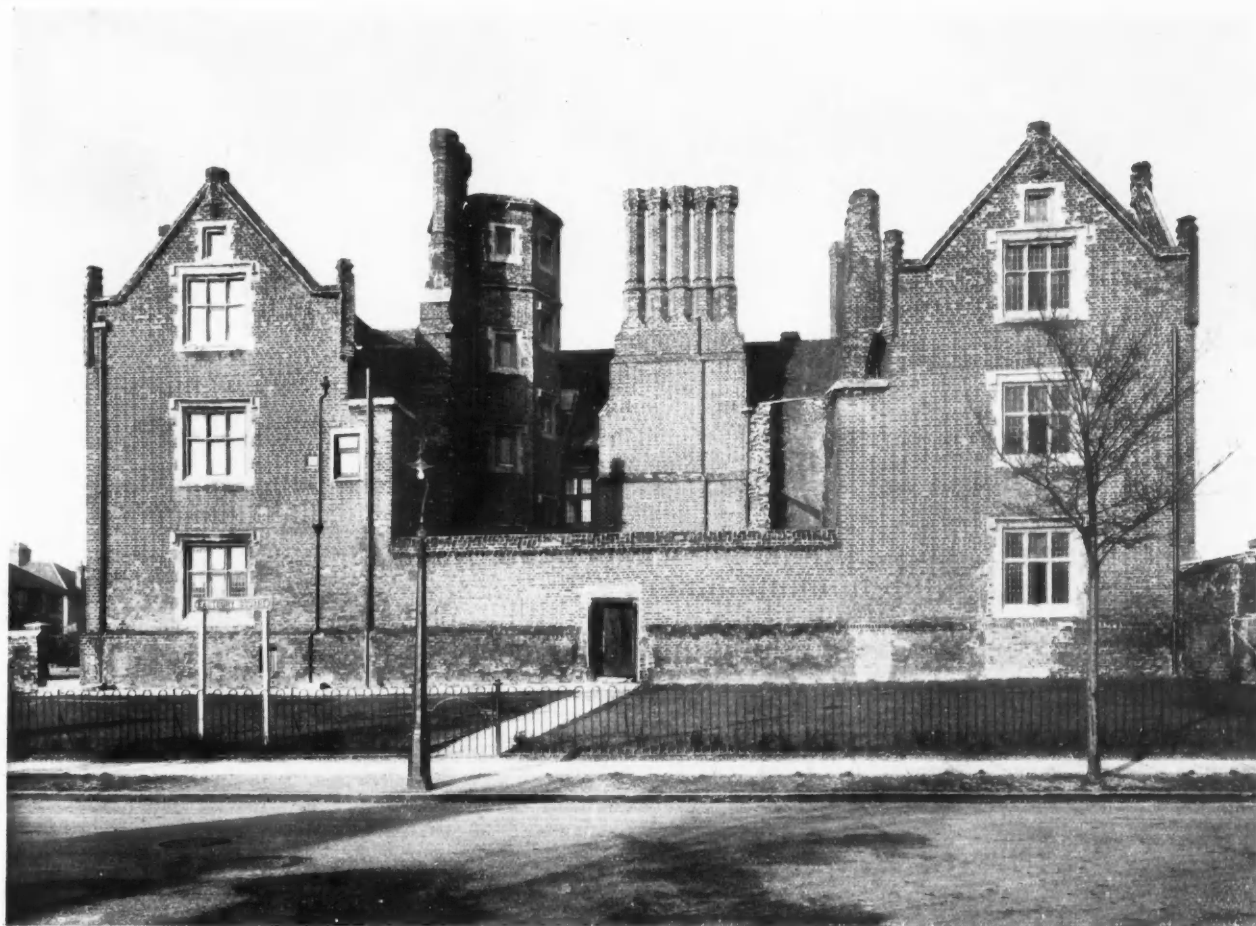
Clement Sisley bequeathed the house to Thomas Sisley, who sold it, in 1608, to Augustine Steward. After several changes of owners, it became, in 1650, the property of Sir Thomas Vyner, Lord Mayor of London, 1653-54. Some time during the eighteenth century, Eastbury's prosperity dwindled, and Black says "the glory of this house hath long departed: for almost a hundred years it hath been occupied by lessees, and thereby degraded into a



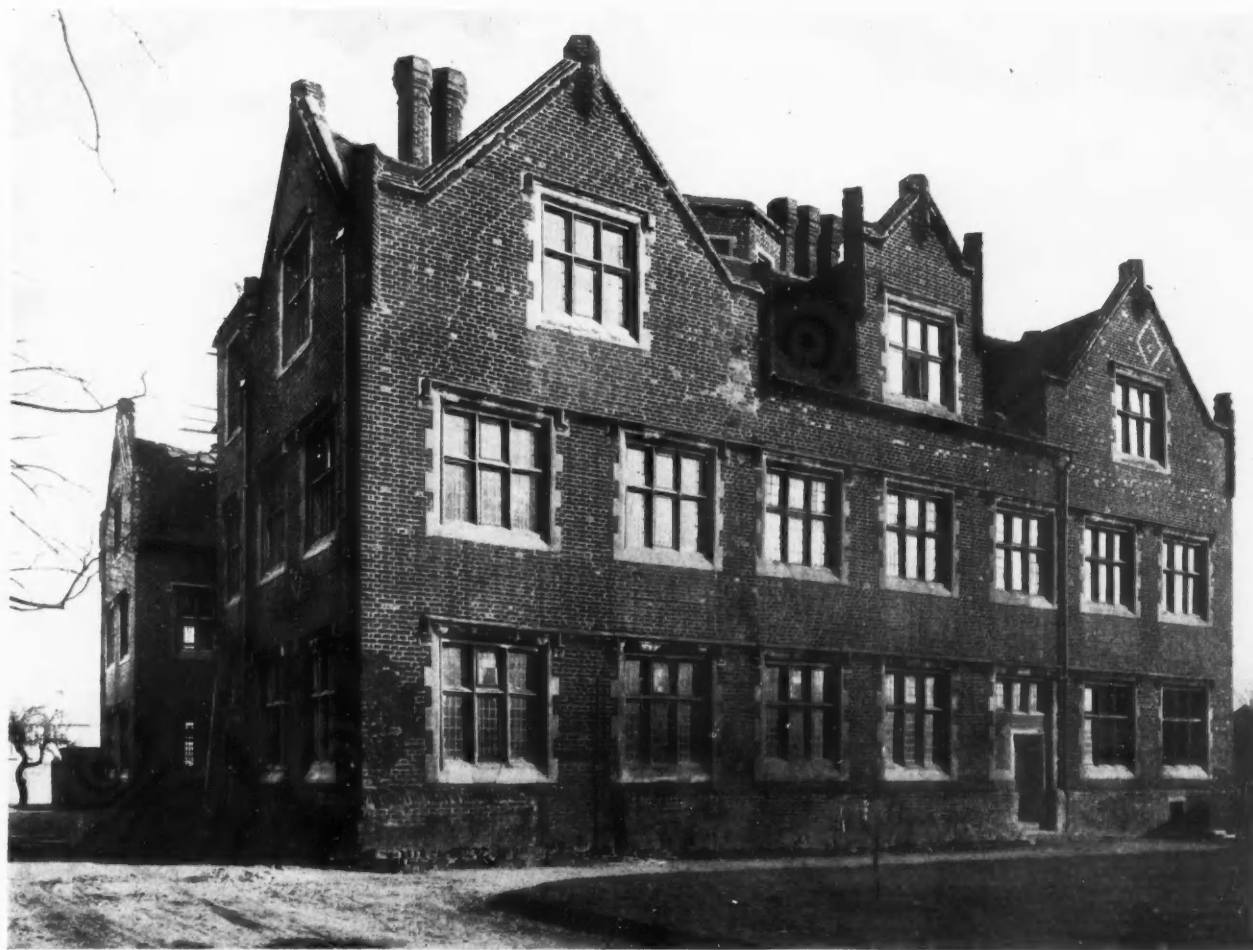
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THE NORTH PORCH: CUT AND MOULDED BRICKWORK

"C.L."

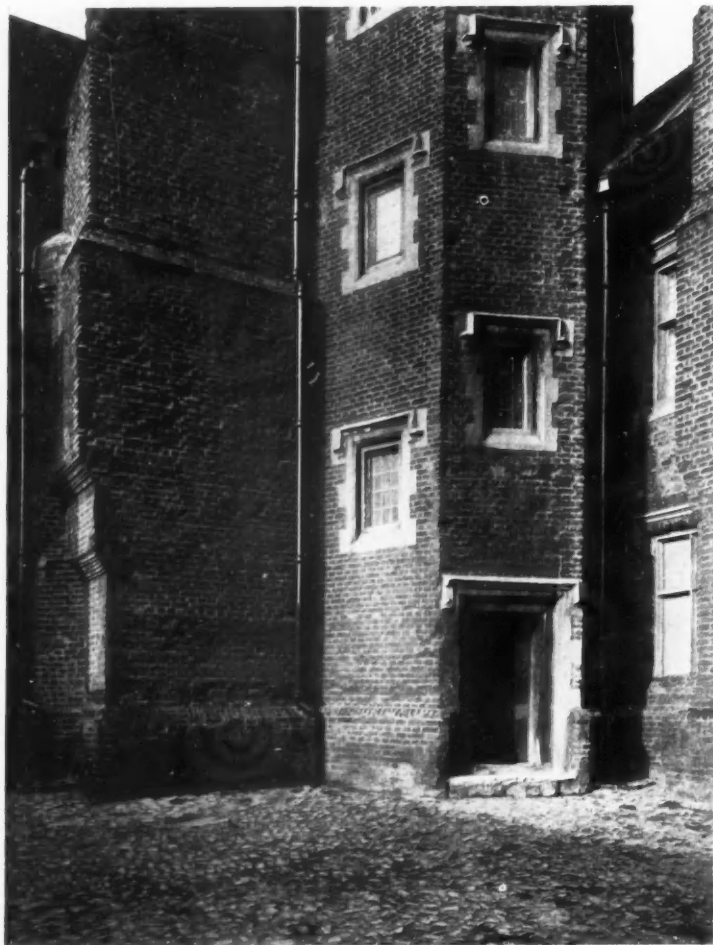


THE SOUTH FRONT AND COURTYARD



THE WEST, KITCHEN, WING





THE STAIR TURRET IN THE NORTH-WEST ANGLE OF THE COURT



Copyright THE GARDEN DOOR IN THE EAST FRONT "C.L."

farm-house." This sad process continued. The eastern wing became a stable, and the only residents were a couple of labourers and their wives, who occupied a few rooms on the west side. About 1915 the house seemed destined for destruction; but efforts to save it were immediately begun. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings made themselves responsible for the collection of funds, and, largely owing to the efforts of Mr. W. H. Godfrey, a sufficient sum was raised. The owner, Mr. Bayman, was reasonable as to price, and in due course the building was conveyed to the National Trust. Barking Corporation have found a suitable use for the mansion, and an inaugural loan exhibition was opened by the Earl of Crawford on December 4th. It will continue for about two months.

The house is planned in the form of the letter H. The main block, containing on the ground floor the Great Hall, lies east and west. On the north the wings project but slightly, but much more on the south, where their southern angles are linked by a wall about thirteen feet high, forming a courtyard. This seems only to have been of domestic importance, the chief



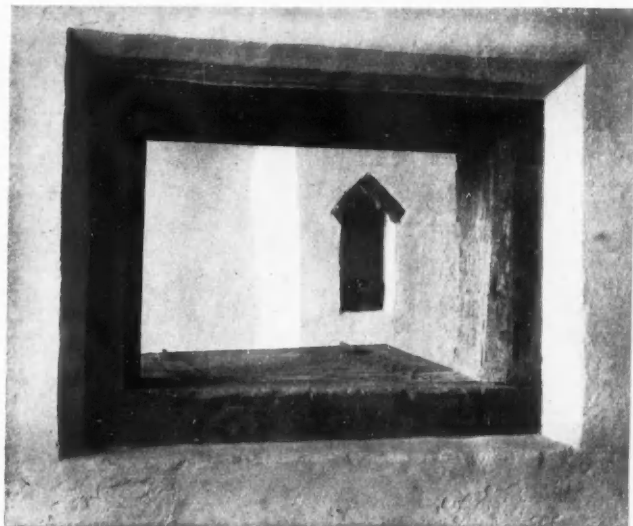
REMAINS OF THE EAST STAIR TURRET

entrance to the house being by way of a three-storeyed porch attached to the west wing on the north.

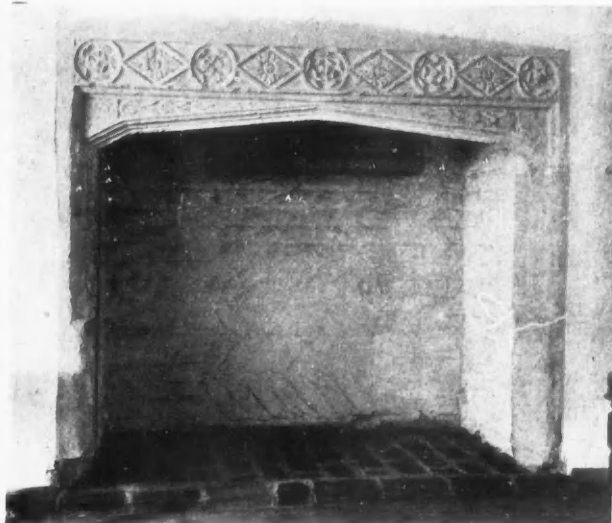
The skyline of the mansion, with its numerous gables and tall chimney stacks, is exceedingly picturesque. The long ranges of mullioned and transomed windows form another attractive feature. The doorway of the porch has a four-centred arch set within a square label over which is a pediment filled with tracery. There are finials at the apex and at the angles. The portal is wrought of moulded and cut brick, and is a piece of work of exceptional interest. The two small rooms over the porch have each two windows, one on the north and one on the east.

On entering by way of the porch, the Great Hall lies to the left. It is now separated from the passage by a party wall; but formerly there was the usual timber screen. The frame of the latter existed in Black's time; but no trace of it now remains. The hall measures 40ft. by 21ft., and has three windows on the north and two on the south. The floor was originally tiled, except the dais which once existed at the eastern end. A door in the south-east corner leads to a passage from which the principal staircase and the family living-rooms are reached. There is an outer door leading into the garden which retains its sixteenth century walls, and a door in the stair turret giving access to the courtyard.

These stair turrets, set in the northern angles of the courtyard, were an interesting feature of



THE BUTTERY HATCH, SHOWING A BRICK TREFOIL-HEADED NICHE BEYOND



SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FIREPLACE IN THE BALLROOM

the design. Only that in the north-west angle has survived. The staircase winds, and is of solid oak, with a central newel formed of oak trees set one above the other, joggle-jointed. This was the servants' stair; that in the north-east angle was more elaborate, and had a handrail cut in the brickwork. The stairs, according to Black, were of solid chestnut.

The living-rooms are spacious chambers, situated one on either side of the above-mentioned passage. They had been used as farm buildings. Two doors had been cut in the eastern wall of the room on the north, and two others in the south and west walls of the southern room. Both chambers have now been put in order.

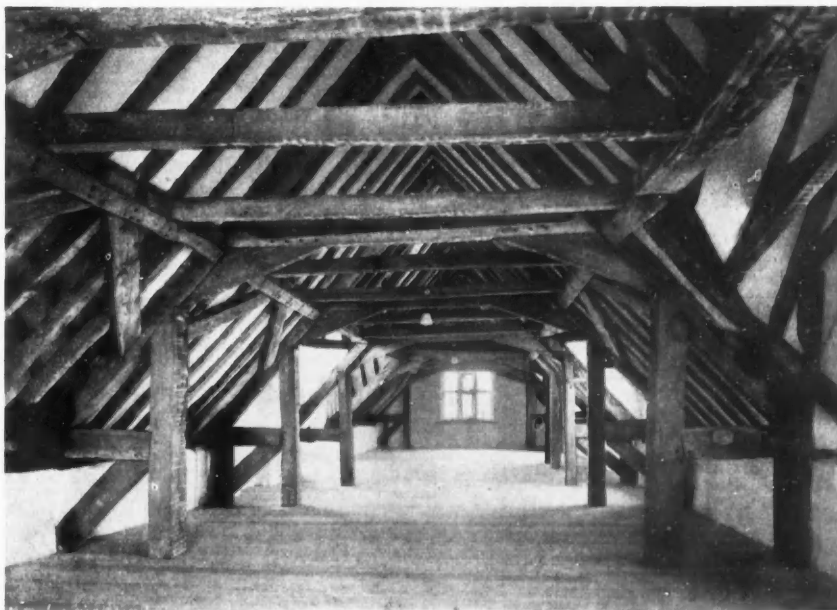
On the north side of the courtyard is the main chimney stack, with five flues surmounted by five octagonal shafts with moulded bases and capitals. On its eastern side, part of this stack is carried by an arch springing from moulded corbels, which allows of a window to the hall. The kitchen chimney stack rises on the western side of the courtyard, and there is another on the east, both with three shafts. These three stacks are a triumph of picturesque planning. At the southern ends of the wings, narrow two-storeyed buildings project into the courtyard. They contain garderobes to the first-floor rooms, an unusual convenience.

Over the Great Hall, on the first floor, is a room of considerable interest. It was originally divided into two rooms, but the party wall has disappeared. The eastern room was decorated with wall paintings, traces of which remain. They are of early seventeenth century character. The scheme comprises a painted entablature supported by twin spiral columns which rise from a panelled plinth. Between the columns are arched openings which frame pictures of ships at sea. The impression given is of looking at the scene through an arcade. Busts of classical type were depicted in the panels of the plinth.

The first floor of the eastern wing forms a single room of fine proportions. It was approached by a doorway from the destroyed staircase, and is thought to have been the main saloon, or ballroom. In the southern part it retains its original fireplace. This has a stone



THE LONG FIRST-FLOOR ROOM IN THE EAST WING

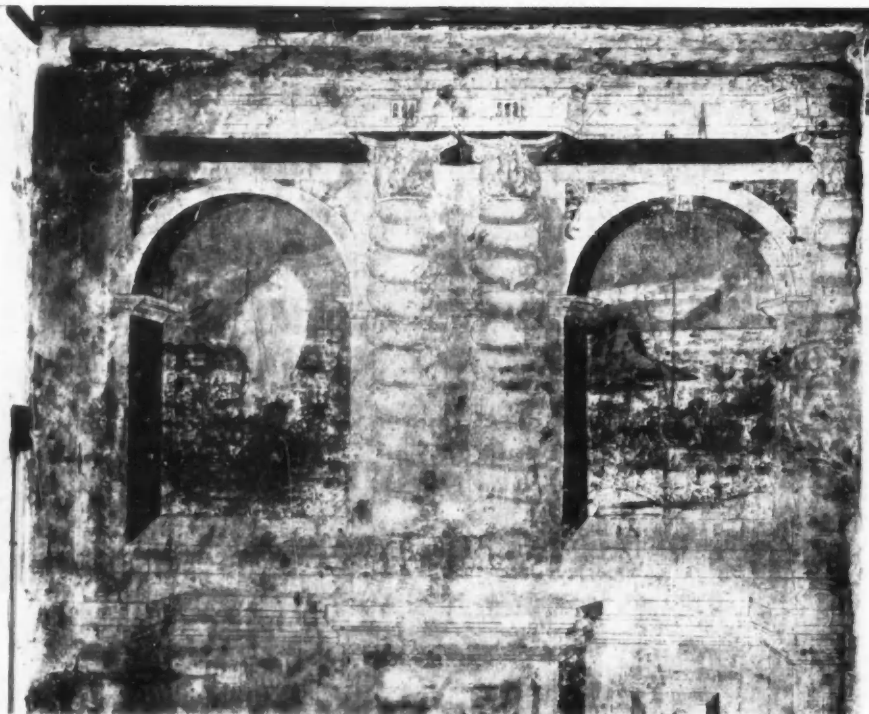


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THE ATTIC OF THE EAST WING

"Country Life"





JACOBAN WALL PAINTINGS IN THE ROOM OVER THE HALL



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THE NEWEL STAIRCASE IN THE TURRET

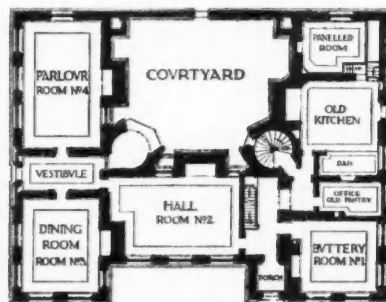
"Country Life"

arch of the flat, pointed type; but the shoulders are cut sharp at a wide angle, instead of being rounded. There are shields and foliage in the spandrels, and the frieze above has alternating foliated circles and lozenges. The jambs are moulded.

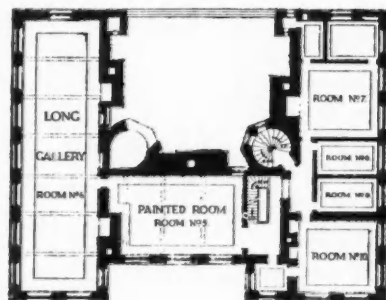
The second floor is formed by the erection of a floor at the level of the girders of the fine queen-post roof. The effect is very picturesque. Over the ballroom is a single room equal in length and breadth to the former, and a similar arrangement originally existed in the western wing.

The ground floor of the western wing was devoted to the domestic offices. On the north is the butler's room with a trap and stair leading to the wine cellar, which contains an inner compartment fitted with stone bins. The kitchen has a big open fireplace, and there is a hatch

SCALE OF FEET



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

communicating with the buttery. In the north wall of the latter is a trefoiled niche which must have belonged to an earlier building. Opening out of the kitchen on the south is a small room which retains its original sixteenth century paneling.

The area surrounding the manor house is now built over with small houses; but a reasonable open space has been preserved. The walled garden has been put into shape, and will in due course be suitably planted out.

To realise the picturesque and stately beauty of Eastbury Manor House when it stood, a solitary landmark, amid the wind-swept marshes, requires imagination. Perhaps it is not less striking to-day, a rare relic of the sixteenth century, rising above the neat new cottages which surround it? It is fortunate that it should have been saved from destruction, and that a definite and useful purpose, as Barking Museum, should ensure its future.

J. G. NIPPEN.



## AT THE THEATRE

### FESTIVE ENTERTAINMENT

THE young gentleman aged six whom I took to the Lyceum pantomime is one of those people who know their own minds, and on the subject of pantomime he was adamant. I had asked him whether he would not prefer to see a children's play which I will disguise under the title, "Why the Moon Beams." He refused roundly declaring the piece to be "the stuff Daddy and Mummy like, and no good to kids." I gathered that, to put it vulgarly, he "had had some" the previous year. I must confess that when I was a child I too loathed and detested plays designed for the entertainment of children. I do not say, and do not mean, that children's plays are nasty and hateful. All I would say is that as a child I personally thought them nasty and hated being taken to them. It was therefore a relief to me to learn that the present little boy wanted a full-blown pantomime and nothing else. After all, the real fun when you are a child is to be treated like a grown-up, and what I wanted as a child was a pantomime, not played by kids of my own age, but the genuine thing with a magnificent Principal Boy and an inexpressibly lovely Principal Girl, and lots and lots of village beauties, scrumptious and spanking. Of course I wanted funny fellows too. But the principal thing in the show was to see the daylight fade, and the moon come out, and watch the Prince assure the Principal Girl, in song and dance, that there was no one in the world except her. That, and that alone, accurately expressed my childish state of mind. Some talk of Dan Leno and some of Herbert Campbell, but for me pantomime has always centred in such artists as Harriet Vernon and Ada Blanche and Maggie Duggan. The present decay of joviality among Principal Boys might well be the subject of a Royal Commission. In the cast of "The Forty Thieves" is a famous Boy in the copious person of Miss Florrie Forde. This very accomplished pantomime artist enunciates her words with the utmost clearness and still sings better than most. But alas, she is no longer the Boy, resigning herself, with frank comments on the unkindness of time, to the role of Mrs. Baba! The Melville Brothers, whose pantomime it is, would seem to have been at their wits' end and have ended by giving us three ladies—impersonating Ali's son, the Caliph, and the Captain of the Thieves—who pooling their qualifications produce the reasonable likeness of a Principal Boy. My young friend very persistently wanted to know which was the Boy between Mesdames Kitty Reidy, Molly Vyvyan, and Maria Sandra. On hearing my explanation of what had happened, he philosophically divided his affection exactly into three and bestowed a third of it on each lady. It would be idle to pretend, however, that my companion allowed his triple passion to mar his enjoyment. He forgot it entirely the moment any one of the great crew of comedians was on the stage. This comprised Mr. George Jackley, Messrs. Naughton and Gold, and that dignified loon, Mr. Eddy Gray. There comes a time when all four are together, and crazy riot is given its head. The yells of delight in the audience at this point are excelled only by Mr. Jackley's roaring.

It is noteworthy how closely this pantomime clings to the old story in most of the details. The other day I came across a review of a pantomime of "The Forty Thieves" at Astley's in 1846: "The opening scene represents a fairy grotto by moonlight, surrounded by a silver lake. Hope, a fairy, calls together her sister fays, who instantly appear in charmed shells, magic gondolas, dolphins, &c; they trip lightly round, when Celestine, the fairy queen, rises from her pearl palace, through the

silver lake. She relates to the court the potency of her foreign foe, Ochobrand, who is about to sacrifice a brave youth. She exclaims:

Let it be our task to foil his plan,  
Virtue to save, and do a good to man.

Whereupon her magic power brings to our view a grand fairy vision, showing Ali Baba, the honest woodman, and his son, young Ganem, at their daily labour, who promise her their aid." The rough lines of the story were thereafter apparently followed, but not for long: "The oil jars change to a splendid fairy bower, discovering the queen. She instantly changes Ganem to Harlequin, Ali Baba to Clown, Coga to Pantaloon, and the intrepid Morgiana to Columbine. The comic business follows, containing the most popular hits of the day, ending in the Pearl Palace of the Fairy Queen, with the court in picturesque attitudes, mounted on cream coloured horses. This pantomime is of a most novel nature and reflects great credit on the author and management. Mr. Harvey is the Harlequin, Mr. Rochez the Clown, M. Zaferine the Pantaloon, and Miss Louisa Waite is Columbine." To-day's "Forty Thieves" is by no means so novel a nature. In comparison the old tales this Christmas are told almost slavishly, especially in the case of "The Forty Thieves" and in "Jack and the Beanstalk" at Drury Lane. At the latter, of course, everything is smarter and spicker and spanner and more new-fangled. But I am not sure that my young gentleman would have enjoyed it any more than the one he plumped for. The best thing at the Lane is the giant, and the second best is the Beanstalk. Both are colossal affairs which have to be seen to be credited. The Transformation Scene takes the form of Jack climbing his Beanstalk. We see little of the Giant except his legs and one hand. But he is to be heard: his Fee-fo-fums are a magnificent rumble—he out-Jackleys Jackley. Mr. Shaun Glenville, too, is a dame of dames, whether bicycling in a sulphur yellow habit of the 'nineties, or garrulous in a cap at the wash-tub, or singing at us in vermilion jacket, skirt of purple taffeta, and puce boa whose moultings impede the delivery of her song. Miss Binnie Hale is, of course, her

brilliant and charming self, but I am not to be so dazzled out of my conviction that this is not by any means all that a pantomime Boy ought to be. Miss Hale is rather boyish than Principal-Boyish. Mr. Clifford Heatherley plays a stout and languid Court-cardly kind of a king, who wallows about in a white mackintosh remarkably like those worn by the Montagues at the New Theatre when they go gate-crashing to Capulet's ball. This reminds me that one of the very few topical gags to be heard in this year's pantomimes is Mr. Glenville's random reference to rival Romeos. The rest, of course, is Abyssinia all the way. Messrs. Douglas Wakefield and Billy Nelson are the comedians at the Lane and, with scanty help from their author in the matter of words, get a good deal of acrobatic fun out of the tangles two people can get into when handcuffed together. Later on, two new acrobats from America, Messrs. Walter Dave Wahl and Emmett Oldfield, achieve still more astonishing postures without the bond of a handcuff. And as if this were not sufficient richness, we are also given the Brothers Griffiths revealing the heart and soul, the ire and gaiety, the dudgeon and the benevolence of a cow called Irene. If I must decide between the two big pantomimes I should say that children and grandparents will best like the Lyceum, whereas it is to Drury Lane that one would take mere parents.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.



Stage Photo. Co.  
SHAUN GLENVILLE AS "MOTHER HUBBARD"  
AND BINNIE HALE AS "JACK"

In "Jack and the Beanstalk" at Drury Lane

# A FEW WORDS ON JAMES WARD, R.A.

By WALTER SHAW SPARROW



**BULLS FIGHTING, WITH A VIEW OF ST. DONAT'S CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE**  
Painted by James Ward in 1803 on a panel 89½ ins. by 51½ ins. Victoria and Albert Museum

THERE were ninety years and twenty-four days in the life of James Ward. They began on October 23rd, 1769, in Upper Thames Street, City of London, and ended on November 16th, 1859, in Round Croft Cottage, Flamstead End, near Cheshunt. Good health was inherited from his mother, Rachel Ward, who was obliged to fight for her children in the midst of great distress, her husband being a sot. The eldest son, William, a boy of genius, and seven years older than James, became the mainstay of the family, while working first as an apprentice, then as the colleague, of J. R. Smith, the engraver in mezzotint, and a good portraitist in crayons. James, too, at the age of twelve (1781), was put under J. R. Smith, but the mastery that he gained over the art of mezzotint he owed mainly to his brother's training and sympathy. Indeed, he worked for Smith only eighteen months, while the apprenticeship to his brother lasted seven years and a half. James made his first efforts in oil painting about six months before the apprenticeship ended, urged on by a commission for two small pictures that he received from his brother.

Morland had become their brother-in-law in 1786, marrying Ann Ward, and William Ward had married Morland's sister Maria. So it was easy for James to see Morland paint, and he fell in love not so much with Morland's style as with the subjects that Morland preferred. He would have served under Morland for two or three years, but Morland put the matter aside, luckily, saying one day to some friends: "No, no, Jimmy will get too forward for me."

In 1792 Ward had four pictures at the Royal Academy: "Christmas Carol," "Haymakers at Rest," "Gathering Cowslips," and "The Rocking Horse." Five years later he was represented by a "Bull Bait," a picture of a large size thronged with a multitude of figures; it made a hit, yet Ward's vanity was not

pleased because he heard some visitors saying: "That is by a pupil of Morland." But he soon began to grow firmly into a style of his own, aided by some adventures with the Old Masters, particularly Rubens. It happened in 1802 that the Flemish master's ample and swaggering landscape, "Autumn: The Chateau de Steen," was imported, and sold to Lady Beaumont for 1,500 guineas. For a brief time the painting was on view in London, at Benjamin West's house, and there it was examined by James Ward for nearly a whole day. Other visitors came, and Ward listened to what they said.

"The general observation was," so Ward related, "that Rubens used some colours or vehicles which we did not. I said nothing, but took the size of the picture, and procuring a similar panel, painted my 'Bulls Fighting across a Tree at St. Donat's Castle,' and then invited West to look at it. The latter went instantly for Sir G. Beaumont, who came and expressed his admiration of the work. At a subsequent period West brought it under the notice of Mr. Beckford, and said to him in my presence, 'Mr. Beckford, I consider this the perfection of execution; and when I go into my painting-room and look at the Rubens, it is gross and vulgar.'"

West failed to appreciate "The Chateau de Steen," an original

discovery in ardent landscape painting, and therefore better than Ward's brave emulation, that dates from 1803. "Bulls Fighting" is illustrated here, a memorable connection between Gainsborough's countrysides and Constable's. It is a large work, measuring 51½ ins. by 89½ ins. Note the differences between its handling and the technical equipment displayed by Ward in his picture of "Coursing in Sussex, late in a stormy afternoon." This manly canvas was hung in the Royal Academy in 1809, two years after Ward became an Associate Member. It shows



**COURSING IN SUSSEX**  
Painted by James Ward in 1809 and exhibited at the Royal Academy  
59 ins. by 41 ins. By permission of Messrs. Knoedler



that Ward's companion in the world of sport in art was Ben Marshall, just as Landseer's companion was John Ferneley.

Though Ward loved to show great vigour in the variety of his appeal, he would pass now and then with ease and grace from very robust work, electric with thoroughbred zeal, into charming pictures of children with their mothers, such as Richard Cosway would have liked to sign. An early example, gracious and persuasive, is chosen to illustrate these notes: "The Hall Plumer Family in the grounds of Bilton Hall, in South Yorkshire." The gentleman on horseback, Mr. Hall Plumer, was brother to Sir Thomas Plumer, Kt., the great-grandfather of the late Field-Marshal Lord Plumer of Messines and Bilton. The picture is unsigned, but it belongs to the earlier years of the 1790's. Did Ward paint the whole of it? Or did he work with a collaborator? A question worth debating.

As he loved oil pigments for their own sake, he made many experiments in his handling of paint, some very rapid, as in the portraits that he made of prize cattle and sheep, while others occupied a great deal of time. He would sketch in a picture with a very thick body of paint, and allow it to dry hard, from week to week, on through a sufficient number of months. Then, after removing all grease from the surface, he would rub the paint with pumice stone and water, in order to form a variety of interesting textures. This done, he would complete his work with glazes, and scumbling, and some re-painting here and there. Ward employed these intricate methods when he completed in 1812 his masterly picture of "John Levett with his Keeper, pheasant shooting in Wychnor Park, Staffordshire." It was one of the best works contributed in 1931 to the Allendale Exhibition of Sporting Pictures, held at 144, Piccadilly. The Levett family was a loyal patron through many years, but it was the Lambton family that obtained from him the most famous of his original sport pictures, which Charles Turner engraved, and published as a mezzotint in colour, on September 1st, 1821. Who does not know the heartening print of "Ralph John Lambton, Esq., on his Horse Undertaker, with his Hounds"? There is a small key plate to the print giving the names of the famous hounds, but it has become very hard to find. A few months ago the painting itself, vividly fresh and good, was on view in Grafton Street, at Messrs. Ellis and Smith's, and a great many persons hoped that it would be purchased for the nation. R. J. Lambton, the second son of John Lambton, of Lambton Castle, Durham, became M.P. for his native county, and died in 1844. Forty years earlier he took over the Sedgefield country from Lord Darlington, and all went well with him in sport till 1825, when he had a dangerous fall. John Ferneley, in 1832, painted Lambton and his hounds, a notable picture, but inferior to Ward's, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820.

Ward had three sons who became artists: George Raphael (1798-1878), portraitist and engraver, who exhibited from 1821 to 1864; Henry, who sent a landscape to the Sussex Street Gallery in 1834; and James junior, who, between 1817 and 1862 divided his time between sea pieces and portraits, showing sixteen works at the Royal Academy and twenty-eight in Sussex Street. One of Ward's daughters married John Jackson, R.A., a portraitist of note, but he lived beyond his means and died very poor, on June 1st, 1831, aged fifty-three. Mrs. Jackson received some financial relief from the Academy; and so did her father in his heroic old age.

I bought at Somerset House a copy of Ward's will, together with the information that his personal effects were valued for probate at less than £1,000. The will is very brief and simple:

"I, James Ward, of Round Croft Cottage, Cheshunt, R.A., devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate to my beloved wife, Charlotte Ward, and appoint her my sole executrix. And, revoking all former Wills, I declare this to be my last Will, dated this twenty-seventh day of May, 1856. . . ."



THE HALL PLUMER FAMILY AT BILTON HALL, YORKSHIRE  
Circa 1794. 46ins. by 31½ins. The photograph by Messrs. Knoedler



JOHN LEVETT IN WYCHNOR PARK, STAFFORDSHIRE, PHEASANT  
SHOOTING WITH HIS KEEPER  
Oil painting by James Ward, dated 1812. The property of Col. Berkeley Levett



RALPH JOHN LAMBTON, ESQ., ON HIS HORSE UNDERTAKER, BY  
ST. GEORGE, AND HIS HOUNDS  
Completed by James Ward in 1820. 7ft. by 5ft. Formerly in the possession of  
Capt. W. H. Lambton



## BOOKS ON CHINESE ART

CHINESE ART, edited by Leigh Ashton. (Kegan Paul, 2s. 6d.)  
 CHINESE ART, by Leigh Ashton and Basil Gray. (Faber and Faber, 21s.)  
 AN INTRODUCTION TO CHINESE ART, by Arnold Silcock. (Oxford University Press, 6s.)  
 A BACKGROUND TO CHINESE PAINTING, by Soame Jenyns. (Sidgwick and Jackson, 10s. 6d.)  
 THE CHINESE EYE, by Chiang Yee. (Methuen, 7s. 6d.)  
 AN ESSAY ON LANDSCAPE PAINTING, by Kuo Hsi. (Murray, 2s. 6d.)  
 CHINESE ART (Burlington Magazine Monograph). (Batsford, 15s.)  
 CHINESE JADE, by Frank Davis. (Privately printed, 5s.)  
 BACKGROUND TO CHINESE ART, by H. G. Porteus. (Faber and Faber, 2s.)

IT is no easy matter to make a choice from so formidable an array of new books on Chinese art. They all contain matter which will be helpful to the visitor who wants to get the utmost enjoyment and instruction out of the Exhibition at Burlington House. Most of them are attractively illustrated, and all are reasonable in price. But the very abundance makes a certain amount of overlapping inevitable. Everybody will be well advised to get the little book edited by Leigh Ashton. It contains articles by the best authorities on the six principal branches of Chinese art, is well illustrated, and is altogether the best bargain of the bunch. For those who desire a handsomer presentation of the subject, the larger book by Leigh Ashton and Basil Gray will probably appeal most. It is in the nature of a picture book, consisting mainly of plates with descriptions, but the subject is treated chronologically, with a general survey preceding the illustrations of each period. The selection of these is made from a very wide field, including things in American and Japanese collections, and is by no means confined to objects in the Exhibition. The only drawback is that none of the plates is in colour, and without it many Chinese works, especially porcelain and textiles, lost half their significance. The only book in our list which does include colour plates is the new Burlington Museum Monograph. This is partly a reprint of the original Monograph, now out of print and scarce, in a smaller size, and with new plates and revisions in the text. Those who are not fortunate enough to possess the original issue will welcome this cheaper volume, for it contains, what is probably the most admirable æsthetic interpretation of Chinese art that has ever been written, the article by Roger Fry. Chinese art is wrapped round with so many associations, unfamiliar to us, which need explaining, that most of the writers, who try to pack all this into a small volume, are apt to miss the wood for the trees. Hugh Gordon Porteus wisely confines himself to the importance of calligraphy as a background to Chinese art, and so succeeds in writing a stimulating essay. Many of the authors quote the "introductory" passage of Kuo Hsi's essay on landscape painting, but we are grateful to have these precious notes translated in their entirety, for they tell us more about the aims and ideals of Sung painting than any Westerner of to-day can do. The modern Chinese interpretation by Chiang Yee is attractive and readable, with interesting comparisons between Chinese painting and the work of European artists, but it is a pity that the author has not indicated where the originals of his illustrations are to be found. The book by Soame Jenyns, on the other hand, is packed with information, fully documented and exceedingly interesting for anyone seeking the meaning behind everything in Chinese art, but the beauty of it is apt to be overlooked in such a purely intellectual approach. On the whole, the best book, covering the whole of Chinese art in a single volume, is the introduction by Arnold Silcock. He has preserved a good balance between the framework of historical development, necessary for a proper understanding of the subject, and the artistic consideration which alone can give it life.

**The Queen of Scots**, by Stefan Zweig. (Cassell, 12s. 6d.)

IT is with some natural misgiving that one opens yet another book about Mary, Queen of Scots. But Mr. Stefan Zweig soon proves to us his right to retell the oft-told tale. For he neither takes sides (a remarkable feat in itself) nor shilly-shallies. He weighs the evidence fairly, and gives his conclusions firmly. Moreover, as a psychologist he is brilliantly penetrating. His estimate of the stormy years in the life of Mary—the brief years involving her relationships with Darnley and with Bothwell—is singularly convincing, and to that estimate he devotes the greater part of his book. We all know the ascertainable facts; Mr. Zweig, with unfaltering insight, relates them to a woman's tortured, undisciplined heart, although without denying or whitewashing the crimes to which that woman lent herself. He is just to Mary, he is just to Elizabeth; for he understands not one but both of them (again a rare achievement), and most of all in their sexual contacts. His peak of understanding is reached in the chapter that drives home, nail by nail, the psychological proofs of the authenticity of the Casket letters and poems. This is a very interesting revaluation of a theme that never dies because it always leaves room for an author to test his own highest powers of divination and interpretation. In Mr. Zweig, the recent historian of Marie Antoinette and of Erasmus, these powers are balanced and highly distinguished. The translation, by Cedar and Eden Paul, is adequate, although not invariably graceful.

**Frederick Delius**, by Clare Delius. (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 15s.)

FOR reasons not divulged, the sister of Delius has been refused access to the papers of her famous brother, so that her book about him is necessarily incomplete. Nevertheless, it is a book that was well worth writing; for "genius collects early, and distils at leisure," and of that collecting period in the life of Delius his favourite sister can write at first hand, with authoritative detail. Frederick Delius was the fourth child in a family of fourteen. His parents were German; his father, settling in Bradford as a young man, made a fortune in the wool trade.

He was a martinet of the Prussian Guard type. "What Hitler is to Germany to-day," says his daughter inexorably but without heat, "so my father was to our family." In this atmosphere of iron suppression on the one hand, and of fear varied by rebellion on the other, all the young Deliuses grew up. The very tradesmen of Bradford would hustle a party of the children into hiding in their shops, if word flew down the street that their father was coming. And this father was convinced that music was no profession for a gentleman, and had resolved, anyhow, that his sons should carry on the wool business. His eldest son he broke, although not to his will; his second son, Frederick, had that force of genius that can withstand even a dictatorship. He wrested liberty from his father at last, but at what cost and after what a contest this book makes plain. Very sensibly, the composer's sister lays her emphasis on the first twenty years of Delius's life. His later years she sketches as best she can, from the material available to her, and his music she does not attempt to estimate at all. These things can and will be done by others. But in the memories of Clare Delius will be found, when a definitive life of Delius comes to be written, practically everything that

leaves its track upon the clay  
Which slowly hardens into man.

V. H. F.

**Things to Come**, by H. G. Wells. (Cresset Press, 3s. 6d.)

MR. WELLS'S book, "The Shape of Things to Come," is here reduced to film contours and size. The thing is done with vivid skill, so that we feel as if we are watching the actual film. Here is the world devastated by an aerial war, depleted further by a plague called "the wandering sickness," ruled by petty dictators who are ousted eventually by a group of scientists. We then skip half a century or so, and see the new, scientifically run world in being. So far all is well, but no farther. For Mr. Wells assumes that science is the end-all of existence; he leaves no room in his world for nature, that sole link between man and the source of his being. The works of man intoxicate him to such an extent that he can think of no others; and those who oppose his argument in this book he calls "conservative and reactionary elements," a view ludicrous in its limitations. So the world that he calls up has, ultimately, an inexpressible dreariness; and at such a price, we feel, peace would hardly be worth winning. But of course there is no reason for paying that price. Science has to serve nature, not to replace it. Amazingly, this film ignores that precious, though fleeting, sense of oneness with the Universe which is man's intimation of immortality, and which can come to him only through those things that he has not made himself. Mr. Wells has envisaged no more than a townsman's paradise.

V. H. F.

**Barrel-Organ Tune**, by Jane Oliver. (Collins, 7s. 6d.)

FROM Jubilee to Jubilee is the span of this pleasant novel—from 1897 to 1935. The barrel-organ ground out the tunes of the successive decades—"Daisy, Daisy," "The Merry Widow," "Oh my, I don't want to die," "Dance, dance, dance, little lady!" and so to 1935 and "Daisy, Daisy" again; and Timothy Derwent and his Hester were married to the tune of the first, quarrelled and had children to the second, suffered and lost a son to the third, saw their children grown up and themselves growing old to the fourth, and found happiness and fulfilment in 1935. This is a quiet review of a period, a restrained "Cavalcade"; the Boer War, the Suffragettes, the Great War, the General Strike, the Slump, King George's Jubilee, are seen in their relation to an undistinguished but very real group of people. The pattern of the story is a little too obvious, and the characters are sometimes wrested a little to fit into it; but it is always interesting and sometimes ingenious.

**Death Comes to Cambers**, by E. R. Punshon. (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.)

**Scandal at School**, by G. D. H. and M. Cole. (Crime Club, 7s. 6d.)

**The Deadly Jest**, by Virgil Markham. (Crime Club, 7s. 6d.)

OUR old friend the red herring is getting more and more popular in detective stories—a red herring not merely of clues, but of an idea or a characterisation which seems at first to have nothing to do with the murder, so that it is not until you have finished the story that you see what an integral part of the plot it is. It is a method lately used by Dorothy Sayers, and now Mr. Punshon, who is rapidly achieving a position of almost equal distinction, if not fame, uses it in his new book. The story of the murdered Lady Cambers is made unusual and arresting by the character of Eddy Dene and his theories of evolution. All the characters are at once unusual and credible, and Bobby Owen is a likeable and fair detective who is not so far ahead of the reader in his detecting as to be tiresome.

The Coles, departing more and more from the straightforward days of Superintendent Wilson, have used the same red-herring method in their very interesting story of a queer co-educational school and the very nasty little girl who was murdered there. Santley House is an advanced school where the pupils only work when they feel like it, and consequently have time for some very curious activities. Everard Blatchington, unwillingly dragged in to investigate these queer goings-on, solves a very pretty problem, and meets some odd unbalanced characters in the process. These famous authors have achieved a flawless technique, and this is their best book so far.

**The Deadly Jest** starts with a most intriguing situation. Two unknown Americans turn up to stay in the Welsh home of Lord Silverseley and prove impossible to dislodge, such is their bland assurance. Something queer is certainly due to happen at Haroldston Castle; the difficulty was to know whether the Americans were friend or foe. This cleverly named book is exciting and readable, though it does not quite keep up the promise of the opening chapters. Mr. Markham's well known eeriness is sometimes overdone, but the detective problem so ingeniously solved by ex-Detective Inspector Rusby is a perfectly sound one.

A. C. H.

### A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

THE LETTERS OF JOHN KEATS, edited by Maurice Buxton Forman (Oxford University Press, 12s. 6d.); THE WAY OF A TRANSGRESSOR, by Negley Farson (Gollancz, 10s.); THE BUSINESS AND I, by W. J. B. Odhams (Secker, 8s. 6d.). FICTION: THE A.B.C. MURDER, by Agatha Christie (Collins, 7s. 6d.); NEVER IN VAIN, by J. L. Hardy (Collins, 7s. 6d.); RETURN TO COOLANT, by Eleanor Dark (Collins, 7s. 6d.).

# MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS

By R. M. LOCKLEY

AT the height of the great gale which swept all the British Isles in mid-September last a trawler was hove-to, after a long and "dirty" struggle, in the blackness of the night, to steam clear of the treacherous shoals off the Galway coast, near which she had been working the previous day. She had made about one hundred miles of "westing" and was safe enough for that night hove-to and drifting slowly back before the fury of the south-westerly gale.

Running before it (so the deck-hand had told me) was dangerous, if not impossible, owing to the lowness of her stern and the height of the breaking waves, which her tall bow alone could cope with. And it was while they lay thus, bows lifting to the heavy swell, that a "flight of bats" entered through the fo'c'sle hatch. As if seeking refuge, they fluttered in among the bunks after bumping against and nearly dousing the little swinging oil lamp. They were given sanctuary for the night.

In the morning the wind took a fresh slant and, with a stiff north-westerly breeze smoothing down the heavy swell, the course was set to round the Blaskets and Cape Clear and so to the home port of Milford Haven. Brandon Head, that great Kerry mountain set with its foot in the sea, was in sight when the box with the "bats" was remembered and brought on deck. It was opened, and therein crouched, a little dazed by the light of morning, some small "sooty little birds with white rumps." They were recognised as Mother Carey's Chickens and set free. They were soon off, skimming like swallows low over the rough sea. This was the story told me by a deck-hand fresh home from that memorable trawling trip.

What interested me most was the question of what had decided the petrels to seek sanctuary in the fo'c'sle. Had they been dazzled by the light, like birds at the lantern of a lighthouse? But the light seemed too feeble for that. I felt that it was mere chance that had, by a combination of wind eddies about the ship, drawn them into the stuffy warmth of the fo'c'sle.

It had been a terrible storm in the west, tearing up trees and blackening all the leaves and vegetation along the coast. The bracken had become its usual November red overnight. And walking the beaches of the Pembrokeshire coast afterwards we counted an average of forty drowned birds washed up to each mile of shingle. The majority of these were Manx shearwaters, a few were gannets, and one or two gulls. There were no Mother Carey's Chickens.



LEACH'S PETREL  
Showing the forked tail

The shearwaters were all, I believe, young birds of the year which at fledging time take to the sea before they can fly properly. They dive and swim under water well, but evidently the storm had been too much for many of them. They had failed to make headway by swimming. Driven upon a lee shore they had perished by pounding and drowning in the heavy surf. But we saw not one of the small swallow-like petrels. These, Mother Carey's Chickens, had outflown the storm and remained at sea, unharmed and undefeated.

The smallest of Mother Carey's Chickens, the storm-petrel, breeds in numbers on my island of Skokholm. It begins laying very late, and fresh eggs are common in July. The first young petrels fly in September, the last in November. It is, therefore, the latest British bird to breed and the last of all to finish with its parental cares. During that September storm many newly

fledged petrels must have been on the sea. Unlike the shearwater, however, they can fly from their nest hole. Every time I have taken a fledged young petrel from its nesting hole and released it near the sea it has flown off strongly, and always *shown the greatest care not to touch the water*. It is so small and light that buoyant flight seems to be second nature to it, although in its narrow nesting hole it has never been able even to stretch its wings before.

It is, indeed, mysterious and wonderful that this fragile atom should ever withstand the roaring gale. Yet this they do, I am told, by riding close to the water and keeping much in the trough of the swells. They alight rarely, seemingly tireless on the wing. Sometimes they paddle lightly on the surface, dropping their long black legs so that the webbed feet touch the water, but not sinking down upon it. Hence the name "petrel," supposedly after St. Peter, who walked the waves. They are the swifts of the sea. They never seem to rest, even in calm: and in storm it is, of course, not possible for them to rest.

Since photographs of the British petrels at sea are impracticable, the photographer must be content with dragging the birds out of the nesting holes on remote islands and photographing them in the hand. In the International Exhibition of Nature Photography, however, there are two photographs showing petrels under natural conditions. Of these, the flashlight photograph by H. Morrey Salmon shows well how the storm-petrel slides out of its narrow nesting crevice, breast first (though its reaction is plain in the slight head movement) and how when



LEACH'S FORK-TAILED PETREL AND EGG IN  
BURROW



STORM PETREL AND EGG IN A BURROW AMONG  
ROCKS



scrambling over the stones to enter it, it moves in true petrel fashion on its *tarsi*.

The rarer Leach's fork-tailed petrel, larger, greyer and, as its name implies, with a forked tail, has also rarely or never been photographed before. In studying this bird on a remote Atlantic island it became obvious that we were only dealing with a larger and

stronger bird—but in all other respects a typical "stormy petrel."

During October and November one by one the chickens of Mother Carey will be leaving their cold, dark dens and, with no one to guide them—for their parents desert them at the last hour—will fight their way out into the fierce storms which in winter seem everlastingly to sweep these lonely western and northern coasts.

## THE GREEN HILLS

### I.—HILL LAND AND HIGH FARMING

By R. G. STAPLEDON

*Two-thirds of Great Britain is wasted in hill grazings and rough pastureland—unproductive agriculturally and largely inaccessible. In two articles based on his remarkable book "The Land Now and To-morrow," Professor Stapledon outlines a means of correcting this serious wastage in the national economy. In two sentences, his plan is (i) to double the agricultural population by reclaiming grass, especially hill, land; (ii) to make these empty spaces available for the health and recreation of the town population. In the following article he speaks with authority as Director of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station, which has worked a revolution in grassland farming.*

**A**N aerial photograph of Great Britain would bring home to a bewildered nation, as perhaps nothing else could, two staggering facts, the one a product of complacent slumbering and the other of feverish activity. I refer to our huge acreage in grazings of every description and to the amazing growth of conglomerations of new houses which latter spring up like mushrooms in a night and, sprawling in all directions, demonstrate their parasitic character by an unmistakable preference for the richer types of land. The plough, and all that the plough stands for, is being robbed, and ruthlessly robbed, of its birthright, and this by the twin human traits, apathy and zeal. In this article I will deal with what from the point of view of the land has been the least harmful of these two traits—the apathy, for the apathy at least has not been responsible for irreparable harm. The grazings are still there, although each year that passes renders them increasingly difficult for the plough to negotiate.

If we add the more outrun of the older "temporary" pastures to the rough and hill grazings *cum* permanent pastures of Great Britain as a whole, it would be true to say that not less than two-thirds of the land surface of the country is given over to rough grazings and to grassland, while even in England alone the proportionate area so disposed of would exceed 55 per cent. This huge acreage, save for the comparatively small proportion in really first-class grass, is not only undeveloped in any proper meaning of the word "develop," but a very large proportion of it is going from bad to worse, and that rapidly. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of British agriculture to-day is the extraordinary sharpness of the contrast between the best practices and the normal practices: a fact which tends to be obscured since it is only the advanced practices that are brought prominently to the notice of the public. This contrast is even more striking in the case of grassland husbandry than of arable, for the modern intensified methods

are only being applied on a comparatively small acreage in the aggregate, and nowhere on every farm in a whole district, while in innumerable districts the methods of grassland farming without a single bright exception are practically the same as they were thirty, or even fifty, years ago. On the rough grazings all the modern tendencies have been retrograde—a progressive decline in the adequacy of the shepherding and in the number of cattle and old wethers kept on the hill. These are the effects of economic causes; that is true enough, but it is pertinent to ask whether it is to the national advantage that such a state of affairs should be permitted to continue indefinitely.

The spread of bracken, of rushes, and the deterioration of grasslands in general must inevitably be increasingly costly to rectify in proportion as these vegetational changes are permitted to gain momentum, and changes in vegetation are extraordinarily rapid when once they get under way—more rapid, I think, than even the botanist could have believed, had he not been given all these opportunities of seeing them take place under his very eyes.

There are to-day in Wales alone some 152,000 acres of bracken-infested land, and at the very least 50,000 acres of this bracken are on land not too difficult to work, and of relatively high potential value. At the other extreme of the two and a quarter million acres odd of permanent grass in Wales, I am satisfied that not more than 50,000 acres can fairly be classed as reasonably good rye-grass pasture—that is to say, with rye grass contributing from 15-30 per cent. to the sward as a whole. It is facts like these, and I have taken my examples almost at random, which I think the nation can only ignore to its peril.

The greatest problem is undoubtedly presented by that very large acreage which in this country lies between the neighbourhood of the 700ft. contour and the 1,500ft. contour. This will include the most improvable of the rough grazings, and all the



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CAHN HILL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME  
Where rough hill grazings in North Wales have been reclaimed to good pasture



hill and upland farms. This, moreover, will represent those parts of the country that have benefited least from the measures that have been taken by the Government to resuscitate the agricultural industry. In this great block of country, too, will be found an overwhelming proportion of small men devoid of resources, and an alarming number of dilapidated and ill-found homesteads. From the national point of view—that is to say, if the fertility of the land is deemed to be a national asset—it is a tragic fact that the hill farmer with a turn for effecting improvements, and who by great industry will have accumulated a certain amount of capital, so frequently migrates to better land at lower elevations. There, by virtue of higher rents and the need for heavier stocking and heavier outgoings all round, he starts again, relatively speaking, in all probability just as undercapitalised as when he first became his own master in the hills. He is likely, therefore, to be rather less efficient as a land improver in the lowlands than he was in the hills, and therefore, in the national interest, a less commendable citizen. The whole problem of hill land is the land itself—we are here dealing with land that has never been in heart, or which has been allowed to run out of heart.

If sheep prices are good the big sheep man makes his money too easily; he is not likely to become a land improver; while the smaller man, if he has been able to accumulate capital, as I have said, seeks to put that capital into better land elsewhere. It is not true for Great Britain as a whole to say that land improvement follows in the wake of good times; indeed, in the case of an enormous acreage of poor hill land any periods of relatively good times in recent decades have had precisely the opposite effect; they have drawn both capital and brains to the lowlands.

I think it follows, therefore, that no form of commodity subsidy is at all likely to have any very great influence on the improvement of the poorest and most depleted lands. Nor will such subsidies be likely to do so for two further important reasons. Firstly, because land improvement of the sort demanded must necessarily be a slow and ordered process, and secondly, because new methods demanding costly (or at least relatively costly) machinery and implements are called for.

I have dealt at some length in my recently published book, *The Land Now and To-morrow* (Faber and Faber), with the technical and financial aspects of improving open hill sheep country, and I propose here to consider more particularly the question of the in-taken and farm lands. Farming in the uplands is of two main types, and nowadays predominantly grass farming in both cases. We have, on the one hand, those farms which have attached to them no open hill or grazings in common, and on the other those which include or have access to open hill. Both types of hill farm are usually remarkable for the excessive weediness of the land (both arable—if there is any—and grass) and for the poorness and low productivity of the grassland. Both poorness



#### BREAKING UP MOLINIA LAND

The tractor and cultivator have opened up a new era for rough hill country

and weediness are primarily due to the same cause. The plough, if it operates at all, usually operates only in one corner of the farm, and in regions of high rainfall it is well nigh impossible to maintain clean land by resort to a rotation concerned predominantly with cereals and roots. The grassland is in effect permanent grass and that of the lowest possible order. The rotation, such as it is on about seven hill farms out of ten, is all wrong, and so is the grassland husbandry. The hay is always cut too late, which means, among other things, that wild white clover is suppressed and that the seeds of docks and other weeds *via* the hay and *via* the dung are distributed abundantly all over the farm. All this can only be rectified by the plough and maintaining the whole farm in a sequence of first-class long-duration—four-six years—leys. To effect this change must take time, and at the outset will demand a great deal of ploughing. The long leys will have to be led up to by shorter leys, consisting largely of smothering crops, like rape, kale and Italian rye-grass. Later, all these crops, as well as oats, can be produced as nurses to the long leys. The manuring, chiefly in terms of phosphates and of lime, at first will need to be very generous, which, apart altogether from money, must necessarily entail excessive haulage. The next stage in the improvement of hill land should be to increase the size of the in-take, or to make in-taken islands on well selected places on the open hill—more ploughing and more haulage. The final stage is to improve selected portions of the open hill—heavy scratching now, and yet more haulage.

The tractor must be the salvation of hill land; there can be no other salvation. The farms are mostly small and scattered, and the farmers not wealthy. There is another and crucial point.

When once a hill farm has been cleaned up and got into its proper rotation of long duration leys it could be maintained in high productivity and in excellent heart by resort to horse labour only; consequently even the large farmer would probably prefer to hire than to purchase a tractor. Solve the problem of getting the tractor on to hill farms and the revolution in hill farming will have been started. If the nation wishes to maintain a virile population in hilly country, and desires to cry halt to the rapid deterioration of hill land, equitable means must be found for subsidising, not the commodities which hill land produces, but for subsidising the tractor and the various specialised implements that only the tractor can draw with proper effect. In short, the improvement of hill farms and of hill land on anything approaching a national scale can, I think, never be accomplished without organisation on a regional basis designed to that end. The organisation would need also to embrace the provision of the right sorts of grassland seeds in adequate quantities, and the question of the distribution of lime and phosphates. The facilities demanded would be simplified by the fact that the first ploughings can be conducted at almost any time in the year, and the distribution and spreading of lime and of phosphates need not be restricted to any particular season.



PREPARING A ROUGH SEED-BED AFTER PLOUGHING  
On what was dense bracken land

# CORRESPONDENCE

## A NEW GAME FOR HORSEMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I am most interested in your correspondence, for something of the sort is exactly what we need here, in a small branch of the Pony Club situated in a non-hunting country.

I should like to see a game evolved, suitable for ponies 13.2 hands and under, to encourage our native breeds, with possibly another form for first-cross and other ponies with thoroughbred blood.

The native breeds cannot compete against these for pace, but will be quite happy carrying quite large riders, and on small grounds, as suggested by Colonel Gannon, should be able to ensure a most sporting game, provided all were of the same class, with the faster, half-thoroughbred pony, kept out. The ideal would be only to allow in these games ponies eligible for registration in their breed society's stud book. The less well-off riders could then be as well mounted as any others in their game, for, owing to their hardiness and thriftiness, the cost of keeping a pure-bred mountain or moorland pony is negligible. It would also greatly encourage farmers in suitable districts to take the trouble to keep registered stock.—M. L. HANBURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Yesterday I spent the evening with a friend in the Senior Service, when we had a long talk over the "new game" letters you have recently published. Though all have been more or less interesting, we were agreed that too many displayed want of knowledge, to say the least. Jobmasters' hacks for polo, and players who just manage not to tumble off in any game resembling polo, is more than amusing! During our talk my friend showed me a book, *An Introduction to Polo*, issued to members of the Royal Naval Polo Association. My own shelves contain several books about polo, but none like his. Anyonedesirous of learning to play polo or any form of it, or of wanting to know how to train and ride a pony, should borrow or steal this outstanding book. I understand that it was prepared by COUNTRY LIFE and cannot be obtained except by Naval officers. It ought to be obtainable by civilians.—BENGAL LANCER.

[COUNTRY LIFE has received permission from the Royal Naval Polo Association to supply the public with copies. Application should be made to our publisher.—ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I am rather afraid that the "snag" to Mr. Gould's suggested "pocket polo" will in the end boil down to the eternal question of £ s. d. As I see it, the more of a novice the player the more experienced and easy to play must be his pony. That means schooling and lots of it over a period of months, and that means money. A polo club "to do it on the cheap" was started in this part of Scotland a few years ago. The results were horrid; anything that was under about 16 hands and that would allow a rider to mount with a stick was pressed into service. After a few games some of the ponies were lame, the rest either refused to go near the ball or required both hands and five acres to stop or turn in. The club died a natural death.

I doubt very much if this game would appeal to those of us who are lucky enough to be able to keep our own horse or horses and to hunt regularly. I suppose some 60 per cent. of the hunting community are quite glad at the end of a season, from motives of economy or conflicting interests, tennis, etc., to get their horses out. Of the remaining 40 per cent. perhaps 20 per cent. play polo proper and the

other 20 per cent. have plenty of riding by either keeping up a horse to take round local shows or schooling a youngster.

As a Pony Club game I feel it is impractical, chiefly for the reasons mentioned in my first paragraph—a little polo coaching by all means yes, but not a game. I cannot see how any child could be mounted on a 13-14 hand pony fit to play a reasonable game under £60, and there are not many kids in a branch whose parents will fork out £60 for a polo pony.

So that boils it down to those of us who hire. For these I consider it would be an excellent game and should solve that constant worry of the riding-school owner as to how he can hold his clients' interest and keep them from drifting off to other pursuits. But can he produce for hire a pony, on which his client can enjoy his attempts to play, at a fee which his client is prepared to pay? If he can, then I think there should be an excellent future for the type of game you suggest.

I shall be interested to read the further letters on this topic.—G. M. CAMERON.

[The death of the club to which our correspondent refers was indeed natural; but it does not follow that, where limitations of mount and player have been recognised and are recognised, "modified" polo—or any suitable game for horsemen—is impractical.—ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I was delighted by the reference in Lady Kitty Ritson's letter to the "dancing" ponies of 14 hands. They were common enough

suitable for young people and light-weights, and would make ideal mounts for "modified" polo or indeed for any game not requiring great pace. Many such were played in the full game before a great mistake was made in altering rules and thereby increasing expense and preventing many would-be players from taking part. I hope the new game proposals will cause those who control or influence the full game to reflect, but I still more hope that the very interesting discussion in your pages will lead to many additions to those who will discover that pony ownership adds much to the joy of life.—L. G. HEATH.

## CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Adverting to the account of Christ's Hospital in your issue of December 21st, 1935, I was a little disappointed at not finding more illustrations of the old school.

It is some thirty-three years since the buildings in Newgate Street were demolished, and the number of people who can remember their existence must be rapidly diminishing—and of those I wonder how many remember the arrangement and for what purpose those buildings were used.

Enclosed is a pencil sketch of the school as it was in my time. It is, I think, unique in that it shows practically every department in one bird's-eye view.

The city site was about five acres, and, curiously enough, there were five open spaces. They were (from left to right) the gymnasium, the hall playground, the garden, the ditch, and Treasurer's Garden.

The buildings grouped around these grounds will be taken clockwise, starting at the south side or bottom of each.

### Hall Playground.

—Gates to Newgate Street, beadles' houses and carpenter's shop.

Entrance to gymnasium with goal posts over.

Dining hall, kitchens, masters' room and infirmary at the back.

### The Garden.

The fourth form and music school (designed by Wren); below was the "Giffs" (contraction of Grey Friars) where one found the steward, architect, and "shoey"; opposite the pump was Johnny's the tuck shop.

French school and Wards Nos. 9 to 13.

### New or Grecians' Cloister.

Library, museum, science school, and Wards Nos. 1 to 8.

Entrance to school was at south-east corner of the garden from Christ's Church passage.

### The Ditch.—Grecians' Cloister.

Bell tower, Wren's Writing School with statue of Sir John Moore by Grinling Gibbons; hot baths under and swimming bath (in three parishes) at back, warden's house and 'Tubbies' Hole.

Grammar school, mathematical school, wards Nos. 14, 15 and 16, also the drawing school.

Gates and beadles' lodge to King Edward Street entrance.

### Treasurer's residence and Head's house.

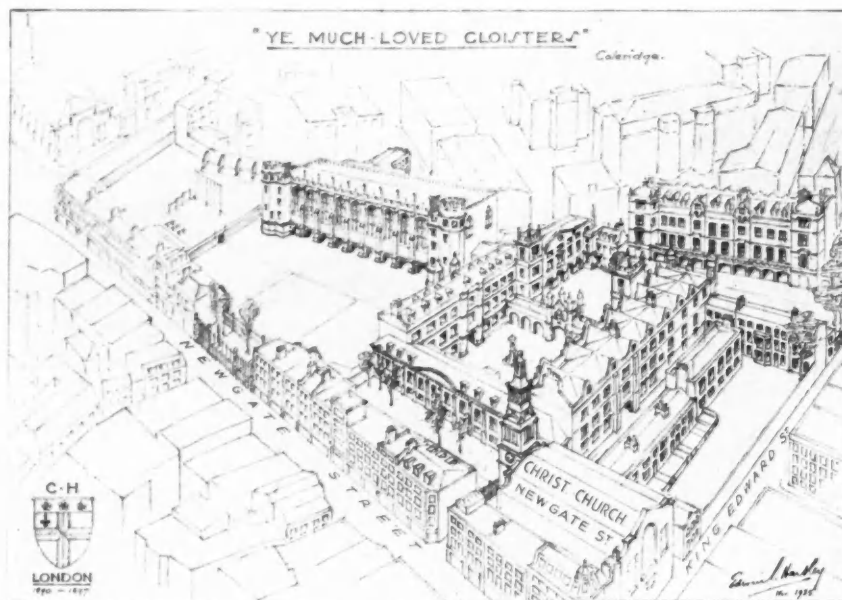
Treasurer's Garden.—Beadle's house, three houses for resident masters, counting-house and board room.

### Back of Treasurer's House.

The original cloisters of the Grey Friars probably surrounded the garden. Dick Whittington's Library stood on the site of the Grecians' cloister. The original church was about three times the size of the present one.

These and many other details can be found in *The Annals of Christ's Hospital*, by Pearce, late Bishop of Worcester.

The "Giffs" cloister was the only part to survive the Great Fire in 1666.—EDWIN S. HARTLEY.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE OLD CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

thirty or forty years ago, and good four or five year olds could be bought for between £20 and £30, "quiet to ride and drive." They gave me, and many like me, more pleasure than big horses, and they kept sound. We finished their education, and were well served. If any new game appears which encourages the use of similar mounts and encourages breeders to produce them it will lead to considerable increase in the number of horse-owners. Unable to afford the cost of buying a good big horse—and of keeping him—many potential horse-owners would discover that hiring is but a second best thing. I am afraid that fashionable hunts unduly influence the height of present-day mounts. If riders generally would realise that their fathers obtained much pleasure at less expense on small horses and big ponies they would be the better off in pocket and in many other respects.

But to return to the "dancing" pony, the progeny of a dam of moor or forest descended from fittest survivors. As an old breeder, if I were now able to restart operations, I should hesitate before mating the nearest premium stallion with a native mare. I should try to obtain reliable information about his character and temperament. If it was not satisfactory I should try to find a suitable Arab within reach. Both crosses have given me delightful ponies varying from over 13 hands to under 15 hands. Such ponies are eminently



**"DIURNAL BARN OWLS"**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."  
SIR,—Miss Clark's statement (of December 14th) that tawny owls sometimes sit about



A TAWNY OWL IN DAYLIGHT

in broad daylight, though they do not then hunt, has prompted me to send the enclosed photograph.

I came across a tawny owl sitting half asleep in the sunshine on an old tree stump, as seen in the picture.

I think he chose his position very cleverly. He harmonised very well with his surroundings; and few birds would ever think of looking on the ground for an owl to mob.—JOHN H. VICKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I can endorse what Miss C. M. Clark says about the daylight hunting of barn owls in Westmorland. Once I lived near Kendal, and for some time observed the behaviour and habits of a pair of barn owls that nested in the roof of a shippon on a farm close at hand. They had five young owlets of varying size, the eldest of which was quite as large as the parents. These were always flying about the garden and catching mice in the orchard. Their method of hunting was to fly across the orchard or the meadows surrounding the shippon about twenty feet above the ground. Perhaps a little lower on open ground. They would beat backwards and forwards, gazing downwards. Then suddenly they would drop very softly, with wide-open wings, spread-eagled on the grass. Apparently they feel about with their claws for the mouse or young rat, grip it and, bending the head under the wings, kill the victim by crashing the head. Then it would fly with the rat or mouse held just below the head, with the tail dangling. This was always plainly visible. The eldest owlet, when it ventured out of the home, was always brought to one particular pear tree, and here it would remain for a few days, and was fed continually by one of the owls. Its loud snoring cries could be heard night and day during its residence in the crouch of the pear tree. If it dropped any of the prey brought by the parent the old bird never picked it up again. Consequently there were quite a number of dead field mice beneath the tree. I never saw a dropped rat among the slain. The old owl was fond of sitting on the top of a wall in the broad sunshine apparently wide awake and very much alive. I have never seen

tawny owl hunting in day time, although they called loudly in the late twilight. Long-eared owls were rather common, and one would shelter close to the trunk of an old yew tree, and although mobbed by birds, would not move until it was dark, always looking dazed and miserable. I have also never seen a barn owl hunting in daylight in East Kent, although I have sometimes seen them flying over the garden when almost dark, but they are very rare about here.—PHILLIPPA FRANKLYN.

**THE REINDEER DRIVE**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Canada's drive of a herd of reindeer, to which you recently alluded, from Alaska to Hudson Bay, to provide food animals for Eskimos, may turn out to have done great damage to the native cariboo of the Canadian northlands—possibly more damage than good. The objection to reindeer in northern Canada is based on the fact that Alaskan cariboo have been already driven out of the areas where reindeer had contact with them.

It is feared that new diseases and new parasites may be given the native cariboo by the reindeer. It is not a good thing to mix two strains of similar life. And it is not a good thing in Alaska. Reindeer had been brought to that country in the early part of this century in order to provide a stable food supply to the natives. It was supposed that the Eskimos would take to herding the reindeer. Now it is alleged that the Alaskan Eskimos have practically given up the herding of reindeer. Canadian Eskimos may do the same. Common action by United States and Canadian authorities in the Yukon-Alaska area is therefore proposed to keep reindeer and cariboo apart.

And there are other fields for common action on the American Continent. For instance, there is the long-discussed scheme of providing protected feeding grounds for ducks and other migratory birds along their lines of flight from north to south. Another is the bringing into existence of a refuge for wild life on the borders of Minnesota and Ontario, west of the Great Lakes.

There is already an Ontario wild life park there known as the Quetico Park. President Roosevelt's suggestion is to make a game refuge of the Superior Forest Reserve on the adjoining Minnesota side. Wild life in such a park would thus be permitted to exist and carry on in its natural state. Instead of killing off predatory animals, wolves and coyotes would be allowed to live because they maintain the natural balance of life. The Isle Royale game preserves, some sixty miles from the Ontario coast, was naturally stocked by moose which crossed the ice to the island one winter, and multiplied exceedingly because no wolves crossed with them. As a result they have eaten the island bare, and now have to be transferred to some other game preserve.—J. R. O.

**THE WATER BUFFALOES' SIESTA**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I have seen many unusual animal photographs in your columns, so this one may be of interest. The animals are the water buffaloes or caraboas, and are found all over the Philippines. They work hard and ungrudgingly, provided they are allowed a siesta when the sun is at its hottest. This they are seen enjoying in the River Pasig, which runs through Manila.

Visitors to the Philippines are invariably struck by the sight of these slow and cumbrous beasts, harnessed to solid wooden-wheeled

native carts, frequently holding up masses of tram-cars and automobiles as they pursue their leisurely progress.—LESLIE SPELLER.

**AN EAST AFRICAN PLANT**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of an interesting plant, often referred to by residents in and visitors to East Africa as "the Black Arum."

*Sauromatum nubicum* is not black, but the spathe is deep velvety maroon with yellow



THE BLACK ARUM

markings, while the spadix is so deep a maroon as to appear black at a casual glance.

Tall, coarse, very compound leaves succeed the flower by about three months. A clump of these leaves appeared in a delphinium bed in 1928 and have since re-appeared annually about June or July. Having often noticed these leaves on various parts of the farm, I was careful to leave them, and was rewarded in 1930 by one flower, which appeared in March.

Though the plants were left undisturbed, and the clump increased enormously, there were no further flowers till March of this year. Between twenty and thirty flowers opened in March and April, filling the air in their vicinity with a heavy, somewhat sickly scent, evidently very attractive to flies. The leaves of the whole clump appeared about June, and now that these have died down there are three heads of seeds. Each head is about six inches high and two and a half inches in circumference.—E. MAY CHATER JACK.

**HIS NATIVE COUNTY**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I do not wish to be captious after having received so appreciative a review of my little volume of Dorset essays in your pages. I notice, however, that Miss Edith Olivier appears to be under the impression that I was born in Somerset and, with a courtesy rare enough in reviewers, sets about to justify my especial interest in Dorset on the score that Somerset, Dorset and Wilts represent "a racial unity" roughly identified under the title of Wessex.

It is true that my boyhood memories are largely associated with Somerset, but it has always been a matter of pride with me that I was actually born at Dorchester and not at Montacute, and certainly the happiest years of my life have been spent within the borders of the county of my nativity.—LLEWELYN POWYS.



THEIR LUNCHEON HOUR



## THE ESTATE MARKET

### AN OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK



WISTON PARK, SUSSEX

**W**ISTON PARK, near Steyning, to be let by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., is illustrated to-day. The property was the subject of a full note on December 14th, to which it is not necessary now to add anything. In COUNTRY LIFE (Vol. XXV, page 306) appeared a special illustrated descriptive article on this charming old Sussex estate.

#### KINGSTON BAGPUIZE, £8,750

**K**INGSTON BAGPUIZE HOUSE, between Oxford and Cirencester, is for sale with 78 acres, at the low price of £8,750, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The property, in a well known sporting and residential neighbourhood, includes a beautiful red-brick Queen Anne residence, an entirely unspoilt and well-preserved example of the period, having a number of rooms with original panelling. Modern conveniences have been installed, and there are ample stabling and garage accommodation and three cottages. The house stands amid finely timbered gardens, old lawns, park and pasture land. An additional area of agricultural land adjoining can be acquired.

Redgrave Hall, Suffolk, on the Norfolk border, near Diss, stands in a beautiful park of 834 acres in area. Before belonging to the Holt family, Redgrave was owned by Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of Francis Bacon, the Elizabethan courtier and writer. In 1770, Rowland Holt added to the house the imposing structure in the Adam style. He had a taste for landscape, and, to enhance the views from the mansion, spent £30,000 on enlarging the lake to 43 acres. The park, one of the original Royal parks, contains grand old oaks. Messrs. Hampton and Sons are to find a tenant on lease for the Hall, on extraordinarily favourable terms.

Mr. Robinson Smith (Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices) has, with Messrs. Woodcock and Son, sold Spring Hill, an estate of 49 acres at Capel St. Mary, near Ipswich. The latter firm lately sold Langenhoe Hall, 1,350 acres, near Colchester, and has resold it to a client of Messrs. Fenn, Wright and Co.

#### A TURNOVER OF £2,084,000

**I**N their annual report Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff state that their turnover has exceeded £2,084,000 this year.

Properties sold include Stubbing Court, Yorks, 642 acres; and, in the same county, Hurworth, 85 acres; Copgrove, 2,640 acres; Wycliffe, 2,500 acres; and Sawley Abbey, 2,200 acres; East Cliff Lodge, in the Isle of Thanet, 24 acres; Wormleighton, Warwickshire, 413 acres, with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley; Ednam, near Kelso, 1,082 acres; Honingham, Norfolk, 3,265 acres; Holywell, Kent, 827 acres; Stockton House, 1,420 acres, in Wilts; Broughton, Cheshire, 360 acres; Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, for the Duke of Marlborough, with 600 acres; Cowcroft, Malmesbury, 420 acres; two Gloucestershire estates, Cowley Manor, 2,060 acres, and Barnsley, 1,100 acres; and the Speaker's Northants farm, Foxhill Cottage, the home of his pedigree herd. Hunting-boxes and other Midland houses sold included Appletree House, Banbury; Great Billing Hall, Northants; Ketton Hall, Stamford; The Lodge, Oakham;

Lillingstone Lovel Manor, in the Grafton country; Greens Norton Court, Towcester; and, with Mr. J. F. Harris, Quinton Manor.

Ebrington Manor, on behalf of Lord Fortescue, and other houses have been let; and the Cotswold sales, fifty-five residential estates, through the firm's Cirencester office, include Tanfield House, Burford; The Rectory, Maiseyhampton; and Luckington Manor, Kent, Surrey, Dorset and Devon are also represented in the list of good residential lots. The contemplated auction of foreshore at Shanklin, anticipated by a private offer in any event, was rendered impossible, the local authority serving notice of its intention to acquire the rights by compulsory purchase.

Timber sales have been held on a good many English and some Scottish estates, and felling has been arranged for in such a way as not to impair the amenities of the mansions.

London auctions have included Lord Normanton's Sloane Street, Queen Anne's Gate, and Nottingham Place properties, with Messrs. George Trollope and Sons; and premises in King Street, Covent Garden, and Kensington. The firm has held furniture auctions in London and the country.

Mr. Jackson Stops and his partner, Lord Downe, say that the year has been, from the standpoint of business, the best in their experience, but it has been overshadowed for them and all their staff by the sudden death of Mr. Owen C. Sebag-Montefiore, the partner, who was returning from a business visit to the United States.

#### BUSIEST OF RECENT YEARS

**A**MONG the customary annual reviews of business none is looked for with more interest than that of Messrs. Bidwell and Sons, the East Anglian estate agents, who conduct a great estate management practice from their offices in Cambridge, Ely and Ipswich. Crystallising the trend of the year in a word, Mr. John E. Bidwell (Past President of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution) and his partner, Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson, employ "Stability" for 1935, just as the seven previous years were respectively labelled by them (1928) "Depression," (1929) "Stagnation," (1930) "Uncertainty," (1931) "Expectancy," (1932) "Opportunity," (1933) "Renewed activity," and (1934) "Investment." They say that the year 1935 was their busiest since 1921, and they add that the assertion made by one of their partners when offering an estate by auction in 1931, that the people who were buying land then might be "the rich men of 1935" would not be very far from the mark if the buyers in 1931 were now prepared to cash their profits, but they are in the main not willing to do so. The majority are holding for higher prices over the next few years, and, we think, rightly.

"There is a ready market for almost any class of real property, and for the first time for eight or nine years prices are becoming much more stable. A comparatively short time ago it was not possible to assure a would-be seller that there was a market for his property even at any price. The position is quite different to-day, and, although naturally some properties are more difficult to sell than others, there is an assured demand for any first-class estate, farm, ground-rent, or shop investment.

"The market for farms for occupation has strengthened somewhat, and there is a keen demand for good farms to rent, but far fewer farms have changed hands this Michaelmas, and will change hands next Lady Day, than for many years. Although criticisms are constantly being levelled at the working of agricultural marketing schemes, we dread to think what the condition of agriculture generally throughout the country would have been if the schemes had not been in operation. We look for steadily improving conditions in agriculture, with substantially higher prices for farms and agricultural estates over the next five years.

"The demand for building land has continued good, and will continue good, provided local authorities, town-planning authorities, and highway authorities administer the powers entrusted to them by recent Acts of Parliament reasonably and expeditiously. We, however, think that there is a danger of the authorities being afraid to take a firm and reasonable line in administering the Acts, with the result that reasonable and satisfactory development may be held up, owing to uncertainty and the failure to obtain prompt and definite rulings and decisions."

Messrs. Woodcock and Son have sold Pete Hall, Peldon, near Colchester, 24 acres; Potash Farm, Clifton, near Woodbridge, 149 acres; Dunstead, Bures, a Tudor residence with 75 acres (in conjunction with the Country Gentlemen's Association); Hawkedon Old Rectory and 50 acres; Newton Hall, Swiland, 110 acres; Ralph's Mill, Westleton, an old windmill and residence, near the Suffolk coast; Stayer House, Eye, an old-fashioned property; Elm Hall, Stansfield, near Clare, a "period" residence with 2 acres; and Clock House, Little Stanham, a beautiful fifteenth century residence.

Mr. A. T. Underwood has sold Little Paddocks, Ifield, near Crawley, a copy of a Tudor house in artistically planned grounds of 8½ acres. He has also sold Woodside Farm, Hookwood (with Messrs. F. D. Ibbett, Mosely, Card and Co.); Hookwood Manor, near Horley; and 60 acres at Burleigh House Farm, Crawley Down.

Twitt's Ghyll, Mayfield, is in the market again. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. are to sell it.

A timber auction has been held by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock at Leamington, of 750 standing trees at Newbold Pacey, Wellesbourne and Compton Verney. A large company of timber merchants from all parts of the Midlands assembled, and bidding was brisk. Interest was particularly keen with regard to some twenty parcels of elm, of which every lot was cleared. A selection of the finest trees realised from £7 up to £11 per tree, equivalent to 18. 8d. per cubic foot, and numerous other trees made from £3 to £4, the price per cubic foot varying from 9d. up to 1s. For ash of good quality 2s. up to 2s. 6d. per cubic foot was freely bid.

Private treaty transactions include the sale, by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, of thirty-one modern houses at Thornton Heath; and Hampstead houses, among them No. 44, Fitzjohn's Avenue, and Berkeley House, Ken Wood, by Messrs. Goldschmidt and Howland.

ARBITER.

# ANTIQUES

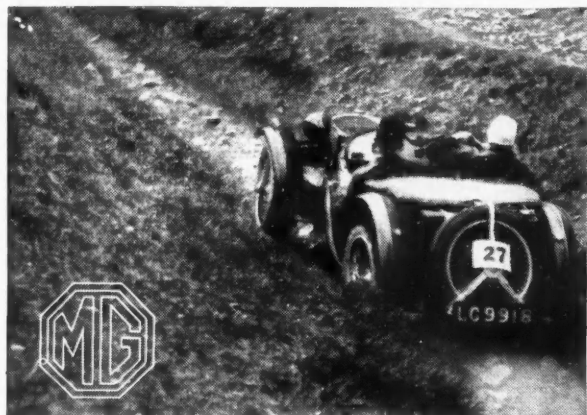


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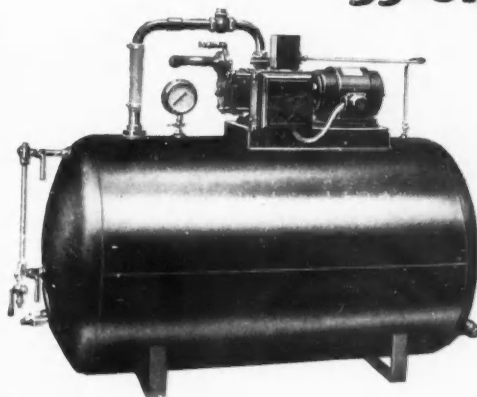
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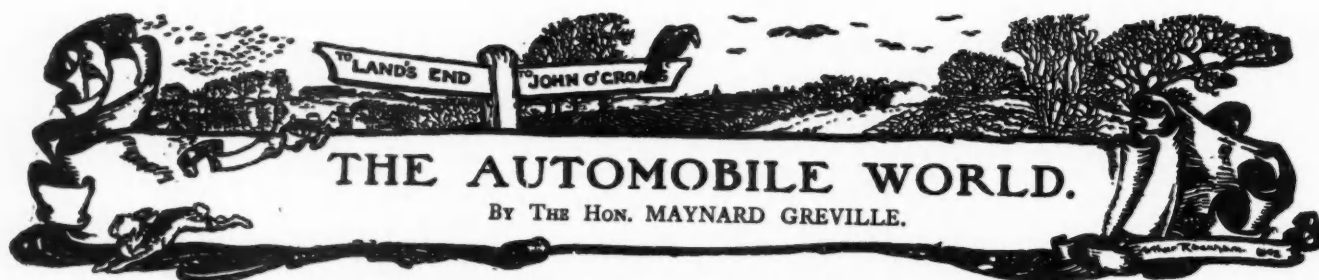
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## WINTER AND THE CAR

I OFFER no apology for once more returning to this annual dissertation on getting the best out of the car in the winter, as this year it is of more importance than ever. The increase in motoring generally has been very great during the past year, but this winter not only have more cars been kept on the roads than ever before, but the sales figures show that more cars are actually being bought during the winter months, and that many people are not waiting for the spring to purchase their new vehicle.

The increase in winter motoring has undoubtedly been due in large part to the refinements of the modern car which now remove many of the terrors formerly associated with the road at this time of the year. At the same time it should be remembered that if the best results are to be obtained at this season of the year, a certain amount of attention must be given to the engine. Winter is not the time when one can just spring into the car, press the starter button, and shoot off: or, if one does manage to do this once or twice, one will pay for it a thousandfold later on. Starting up properly with due attention to the various points which will mitigate some of the tremendous strain imposed on the starting equipment at this time of the year, really pays, and one is easily saved the annoyance of a run-down battery if one exercises a little common sense.

It should always be remembered that cold not only makes the engine less easy to start from the point of view of carburation—that is to say that the petrol will not vapourise so easily—but that also the engine, due to the thickening of the oil, is far more difficult to turn and the battery is actually less efficient. Modern oils have, of course, been vastly improved with regard to thickening with cold, but oil still does thicken to a certain extent with cold weather and the resistance to turning the engine when really cold may be as much as ten times as great

as when the oil is warm. A few turns first on the starting handle, though not absolutely necessary, will break down much of the initial resistance early in the morning, while when the starter is used, holding the clutch out with the pedal will considerably reduce the work that the starter has to do.

Before the really hard weather sets in it is a good thing to go over the ignition system, seeing that the points of the sparking plugs are not too wide apart and are also clean, while any doubtful plugs should be scrapped and new ones substituted.

Personally, as regards actual starting troubles I have found damp weather, especially when a good thaw sets in, to be far more troublesome than dry cold. Moisture not only condenses on the points of the sparking plugs but also on other parts of the ignition system. Leads, etc., will often be found to be coated with a wet film and should be wiped dry with a warm absorbent rag, while the plugs themselves should either be dried by hand or warmed.

In the case of cars with magneto ignition, I have come across some confusing cases of starting trouble due to damp. Condensation will take place in the interior of the magneto and, though a spark is obtainable, it is not strong enough to ensure a start. In one case I know I had to remove the whole magneto and put it in an oven before I could get a start. In cars which are subject to this trouble a warmed rag placed round the magneto in the garage when the car comes in from a run will always ensure an easy start in the morning.

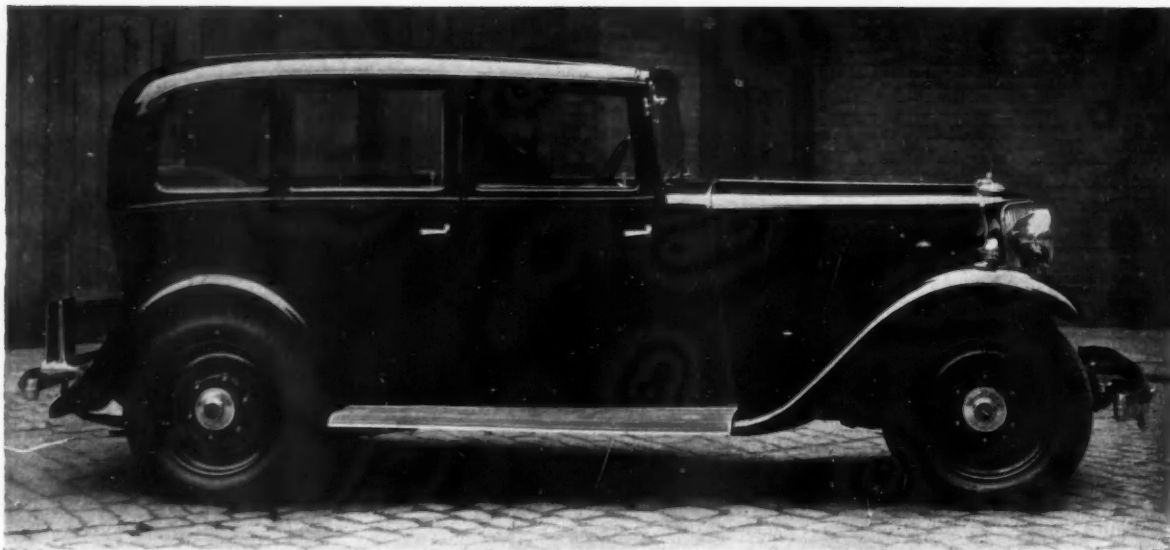
A stranger always has more difficulty in starting a car than a person who is used to it, as the latter should know the exact setting of the throttle and air choke which suits the engine. It should not be forgotten that too much petrol can be as bad as too little, and I have often been called to a car that would not start, to find that

it was choked with petrol, and which immediately responded when some of the superfluous spirit was allowed to evaporate off.

Another important point in winter is the protection of the car from frost. In certain cases one has to drain the cooling water system, and care should then be taken to ensure that all the water is really out of the system, as some cars have as many as two or three taps, the additional ones being at points that are below the level of the main drain plug. It is also a good thing to run the engine slowly for a few seconds after the water is run out to evaporate any liquid that may have collected in pockets.

When, through lack of care, the cooling water has actually frozen, do not give up hope. The various pipes, pump, etc., can be thawed out with hot rags or water, and it does not necessarily follow that damage has been done, provided the cylinder block itself has not been frozen, when things will probably be more serious. Sometimes only a small portion of the system has been frozen, and curiously enough the first sign of this will probably be that the engine boils, as the water is unable to circulate. The part affected will probably be the lowest in the circulatory system and can easily be thawed out. Always remove the radiator cap of a boiling engine with great care, standing well away so as to avoid the shower of boiling water, which will shoot out if the engine has not been allowed to cool off. In the case of a car fitted with a positively driven water pump, if freezing is suspected always turn the engine over slowly on the starting handle, feeling for resistance, as much damage can be done to the pump if there is ice in the system. In the case of belt-driven pumps the belt will probably slip before much harm is done.

There are many excellent anti-freeze mixtures on the market at the present time which will obviate all these troubles and which will do no harm to the engine.



A 17 H.P. ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY, RECENTLY SUPPLIED BY THE BURLINGTON CARRIAGE COMPANY, LTD., TO FIELD-MARSHAL SIR PHILIP CHETWODE

The car is finished in black with a fawn line and is upholstered with fawn cloth in the rear compartment and black leather in the front



## CHARMING SPOTS OF THE WEST COUNTRIE

THE HOMELAND OF ST. IVEL



SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS

THE serene and delightful little village of Sydling St. Nicholas is largely made up of old thatched cottages and beautiful flower gardens. Its beauty is heightened by the rolling downland of Dorset in the background. It has a great Elizabethan tithe barn, a fine relic of bygone days. Sydling St. Nicholas was once owned by Sir Francis Walsingham, a minister of Queen Elizabeth.

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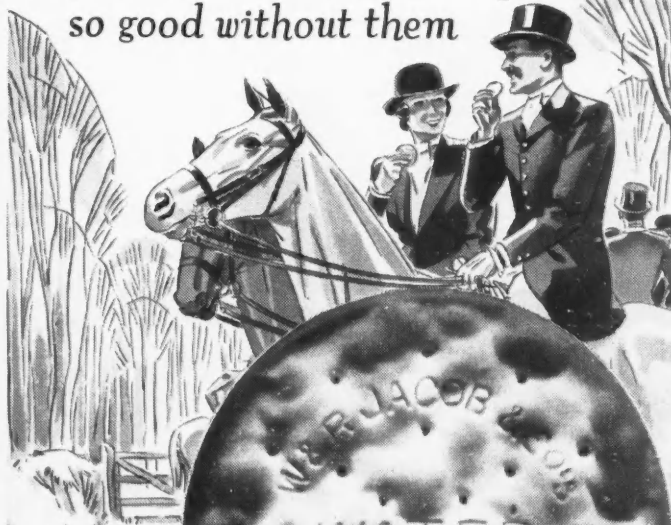
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## NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA



A HUNTING PARTY CROSSING THE NAHLIN RIVER IN THE CASSIAR COUNTRY

**I**F you look at the map of British Columbia, you will find that the Canadian National Railway runs, from Prince Rupert on the coast, in an easterly direction to the Alberta boundary line. North of the railway, extending for about five hundred miles to the Yukon Territory, is a vast country which, except for a few small towns, villages and mining camps, is still a wilderness inhabited only by a scant population of trappers, prospectors and small bands of Indians.

It is a land of mountains, high plateaux and huge lakes which are drained by a number of long, swift-flowing rivers, some of which empty into the Pacific, some into the Arctic Ocean.

Owing to its inaccessibility, the wonderful opportunities this territory possesses in the way of sport and travel have not been taken advantage of to any great extent, but gradually it is becoming better known. At Atlin, a thriving little mining town which is situated on Atlin Lake, the White Pass Railway now have a large hotel, to which an ever-increasing number of people journey, while every year big-game hunters travel farther and farther into its almost unexplored parts, where there is game in abundance. Some day, when it is more easy of access, it will become not only a summer resort but a winter one too, as there are vast possibilities for ice-boats on its great lakes, for snow-shoeing, and especially for ski-ing over the miles and miles of open country, which has long slopes of every sort of grade waiting to delight the heart of those who revel in this form of sport. The climate, too, is excellent, for, though there are spells of rather severe cold in winter, they seldom last long, and only very occasionally does the thermometer go low enough to interfere with travel.

Nor is there, as is often imagined, an excessive snow-fall; in fact, in some of the valleys there is so little that horses can usually winter without being fed and come through in good condition.

This glorious country still teems with all the romance of the early days of this continent. You will still find numbers of the same class of hardy pioneers, both men and women, who opened up the southern country years ago. Some of them live by trapping, others by placer mining. In winter their mode of travel is on snow-shoes with dogs and sleighs; in summer, on foot with dogs that are trained to carry incredible weights.

Travelling with a pack train is, of course, a very slow mode of progress, but those who can afford the time will find that it has a great charm, especially if they are blessed with clever saddle horses and good pack-horses that will not buck, bump their packs against trees, or stray off at night when turned loose to feed. Of course, there will be a certain number of troublesome incidents, such as wasps stampeding the train, horses getting mired in soft ground (of which there is a good deal in places), possibly some bad weather for a day or two, and other incidents against which you cannot guard. But on the whole you will have a very enjoyable time. Usually you get fine weather, and there are no mosquitoes or flies to annoy you, so you travel along resigned to your rate of progress. There is always something of interest to be seen—an occasional moose, coyote, or a black bear feeding on berries on an open hillside, perhaps only a porcupine or a flock of "foolhens" that take to the nearest tree when your .22 rifle is brought into

use and a welcome addition to the larder obtained. In the evening you catch a few trout or grayling while the evening meal is being cooked, or target your rifle or spy for game with your binoculars. There is always plenty to do.

Then when you get away out to the real game country, you are in what is, to my thinking, the most beautiful country it is possible to find. It may not have the grandeur of the Rockies and Selkirk ranges farther to the south, as the mountains are of comparatively low altitude and seldom very rugged. But when the first frosts have touched the vegetation and the valleys are fringed with masses of gorgeous golden quaking aspens, with miles of crimson and orange buck brush covering the rising slopes above them until the grey, moss-covered rolling plateau is reached, it has a beauty beyond description and a sense of peacefulness which makes you feel that it is good to live.

Of game there is an abundance such as there is in no other part of the continent. When once in the real game country, there are moose everywhere, occasionally even up on the sheep range; the great Osborn caribou have their habitat in the high grassy valleys and wind-swept plateaux, where herds of from ten to fifty or more may be seen here and there for miles. Mountain goats exist in numbers on certain ranges, and are the easiest of all game to procure. Sheep are still plentiful, while black and grizzly bear are liable to be encountered anywhere.

There are several outfitting points for this country. Atlin and Telegraph Creek are reached by taking a steamer from Vancouver to either Wrangel or Skaguay. Hazelton is on the line of the Canadian National Railway, and Fort St. John, a new point for an almost virgin territory, is reached by rail from Edmonton in Alberta to Dawson Creek in British Columbia, from which point you can drive by car the remaining sixty miles.



A. Bryan Williams

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ARRIVING AT A CAMPING GROUND ON AN INDIAN SUMMER EVENING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Sheep and grizzly on the range in the distance; moose everywhere





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**KLagenfurt** (Carinthia): International ski jumping.

(January)

(January)

(February 17-19)

(February 21-22)

(February 23)

**SEMmering** (2 hrs. from Vienna by rail): International bob races (February 22-23)

International ski jumping for the Zimdin Cup.

**KITZBUEHEL** (Tyrol): International ski jumping.

**LECH AM ARLBERG** (Vorarlberg): Madlock downhill ski races.

**ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG** (Tyrol): Kandahar downhill and slalom races

**ST. CHRISTOPH AM ARLBERG** (Tyrol): May ski races.

**HEILIGENBLUT** (Carinthia): International Glockner ski races.

(February 22-23)

(March 1)

(February 25)

(February 29)

(March 14-15)

(May 3)

(May 31)

**SOCIAL EVENTS IN VIENNA:**

**OPERA BALL**

**INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE TOURNAMENT**

(to be held in Vienna and Semmering)

**BALL OF THE CITY OF VIENNA**

(January 25)

of the Austrian Bridge League

(January 25-February 3)

(February 6)

**NUMEROUS HUNT BALLS**, carnivals and masked balls, artists' balls and pageants at which national dress is worn.

**VIENNA SPRING FAIR**

(January and February)

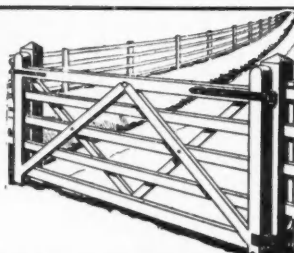
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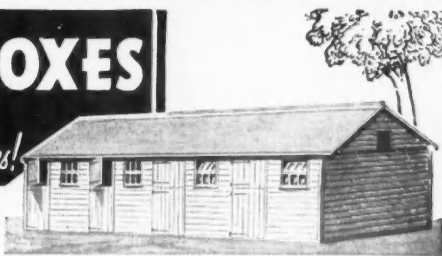
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# THE LADIES' FIELD

## The Romantic Story of Harris Tweed

"REAL Harris tweed," one says admiringly, and one fingers the thick, springy stuff and smells its delicious smell, and thinks vaguely of the Hebrides and the crofters and the peat fires; but if one knew the whole story of how this most historic of materials is made, one would be far more excited by it. Real Harris tweed is hand-woven in the islands of the Outer Hebrides, particularly in Lewis and Harris; it is a traditional craft, the women of the Hebrides vying with each other to produce the finest patterns and weaves for their own men. The wool is washed and dried in the open, and when the finished material is washed again it is dried in the crofts, and the smoke from the peat fires, creeping into the weave, gives it its delicious characteristic smell. The natural oil from the sheep's wool, remaining in the tweed, makes it waterproof, and the strong hand-woven threads wear far better than ordinary tweed. The natural dyes always used for the tweed are made from the plants of the islands, mosses, lichens and crotches from the rocks, and the wild flowers of the glens, and even from the soot of the chimneys, which makes the russet brown which is so fine and favourite a colour.

When the cloth has been woven it goes through a process called "waulking"—that is, patting and kneading it when it is wet to make it soft and pliable. The first part of this is done by hand by the elder women; then the young girls tread it out with their bare feet, sitting on two rows of stools and kicking the wet roll of cloth vigorously, in time with the rhythm of the traditional Gaelic songs which everyone sings during



A WELL CUT COAT AND SKIRT IN HARRIS TWEED: MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE



Tunbridge

HARRIS TWEED IN AN AIR FORCE BLUE SUIT, FROM MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE

this part of the cloth-making. Then it is stretched tightly on a board to make it firm and straight, and dried on the roof in the sun.

Any cloth which has undergone so much individual care and effort in the making as this is obviously more interesting, more original, more human than a machine-made product. The real cloth can now be recognised by a trade mark as well as by its distinguished qualities.

One is apt to think that a material so thick and warm must look clumsy, but the suits shown on this page prove what a fallacy that is, for by clever cut Marshall and Snelgrove have made the two suits so neat and slim in their lines that they are perfectly suitable for London as well as country wear. On the left is a coat and skirt in Air Force blue Harris tweed in a herringbone weave. It has several interesting details: the collar and pockets have touches of matching suede, and instead of using the cloth doubled for the lapels, the selvedge of the material has been used, which gives a flatter and neater effect than would be possible with two thicknesses. The suit above has been specially designed to have a slimming effect for a larger figure; notice the crescent-shaped pockets, so much more becoming than square ones; and the coat at the back has no less than six panels, which has a narrowing effect. This suit is duck-egg green, a lovely colour achieved by combining dozens of different-coloured threads.

Now that Christmas is over, one can thankfully stop racking one's brains about presents and turn one's attention to clothes. January is a month of opportunity for these; and Miss Lucy, 9, Harewood Place, W.1, has a wide choice of coats and skirts and afternoon dresses in her sale which is now going on.

CATHARINE HAYTER.

## BECOMING HATS for the WHITE-HAIRED WOMAN



A HOMESPUN FELT HAT TO WEAR WITH  
TWEEDS. (From Woodrow)



BLUE AND WHITE CHECKS TRIM THIS BLUE  
HAT. (From Woodrow)

*HATS* this winter are getting more and more erratic—tarbooshes, Grecian helmets, haloes a foot high, veils reaching below the wearer's shoulders—a fantastic dream of peasants and angels and soldiers. Many middle-aged women must have looked despairingly at these astonishing creations, and thought: "It's all very well when you're twenty, but how can I wear any of these exaggerated bits of nonsense?" And then perhaps they have weakened, and thought: "Well, perhaps it will be all right: everyone else is in the same boat, after all," and have bought a fantastic hat, with disastrous results. But these wild creations are not the whole of the mode; they attract most attention because of their oddness, and every dress designer allows himself a few exaggerations in every collection. But the larger part of every collection, and the part that people buy, is the soberer and more becoming things, the ones that are wearable and really just as fashionable.

The three hats shown on this page—all from Woodrow and Sons, Limited, 46, Piccadilly, W.1—are all designed to comfort the heart of the older woman who wants a hat which is wearable without being dowdy. There is a hat for every occasion; above, on the left, a real country hat in beige homespun hairy felt, with a brown petersham ribbon and a rust and brown feather mount, which would be most suitable to wear with tweeds.



A LONDON HAT IN BLACK VELVET AND ERMINE  
(From Woodrow)

Above, on the right, is a hat for country wear which could also be worn in London; it would look very well with a plain blue suit, as it is in blue homespun felt with blue and white check stuff lining the brim and let into the crown; a matching scarf of blue and white check thistledown wool accompanies it. The lower illustration shows a hat for more formal occasions, to wear with the black dresses which always look so fine with white hair. It is in black velvet with a fairly wide brim, and is trimmed with ermine tails, and there is a little ermine cravat to go with it.

## A HISTORY of SCOTTISH GARDENING

IT is not before time that Scotland should have its gardening history recorded, and it is fortunate in having found as the historian one who combines an ardent love of plants and gardening with an infinite capacity for taking pains, and an able literary style. Mr. Cox has performed a difficult task with conspicuous success, and has given to garden literature a volume—*A History of Gardening in Scotland*, by E. H. M. Cox (Chatto and Windus, 12s. 6d. net)—which, though it may not have a very wide appeal outside a certain circle, is likely to remain the only authentic work on the subject for some years to come. This self-appointed task, undertaken more as a labour of love than anything else, has been made all the more difficult because of the lack of material to go upon, which is probably the reason why it has never been previously attempted. Whereas in England there is abundant literature of all kinds as well as numerous early examples of garden-making to aid the historian, the recorder of Scottish gardening history has little to help him in reconstructing the successive stages in garden development and telling the story of the changes in gardening fashions. That the author has succeeded, in spite of the lack of written records, in presenting a most interesting and illuminating account of gardening in Scotland from the earliest times down to the beginning of the present century, is all the more creditable and a tribute to his painstaking industry and thorough research. It is, perhaps, a pity that the author stopped short with his account at the close of the Victorian period, for there is much that the keen gardener in the south would like to know about the cultivation of many plants that are known to flourish to an extraordinary degree in the north; but from the historical standpoint he was probably right, for with the end of the Victorian era it seems impossible to differentiate as regards any national trait between gardening in Scotland and gardening in England or any other country for that matter, where climatic conditions are approximately the same. The teachings of William Robinson and Gertrude Jekyll have been accepted by gardeners in the north as much as by those in the south and elsewhere, and, combined with the intensive period in horticultural exploration and plant introduction during the present century, have tended to produce a common style where the only differences that exist are those such as the plant population, dependent on climate and soil.

Such a peaceful pursuit as gardening only makes headway in the absence of strife, and it is therefore not surprising to find that Mr. Cox has found little to record in the way of garden-making between the twelfth and the sixteenth centuries, when Scotland was in a state of almost constant war. The only "gardens" of note at that time appear to have been those attached to the various monasteries in different parts of the country. Many of these were extensive and well cultivated, and it appears from the few records that have survived that the monks not only excelled in the growing of fruit, but raised many new varieties of apples and pears, many of which were grown for centuries. The other exception to the general dearth of gardens in these early days appears to have been those formal enclosures attached to the royal castles. Of these the most important was the one at Stirling Castle, where even before 1450 there was a small area set aside as a garden on the top of the Castle Rock. The author has much that is interesting to say on this garden, which seems to have conformed more or less with present-day ideas in its general lay-out, and not to have differed greatly, at least during the reign of James I, from a north of England Tudor garden.

It was not until about the middle of the sixteenth century that a greater taste for gardening manifested itself with the gradual improvement in the lives of the people and the development of the country house. During the next two centuries many famous Scottish gardens were made, including those at Edzell Castle, Barncluith, Drummond Castle, Drumlanrig, Dalkeith, Arncliffe, Dalzell, Hatton, and Culross. These are all described as fully as historical records have allowed, and the author's account of the age of the formal garden and all its trappings,



ITALIAN CYPRESSES AGAINST THE HOUSE FRONT  
AT KEIR, PLANTED ABOUT 1845

like parterres and topiary work, makes most interesting reading, being supplemented by remarks on the garden practice and technique of the period, and the fruit trees and other plants, like trees and shrubs, that were in common cultivation. From the formal age the author goes on to describe what he calls the national type of garden which began to evolve about the middle of the eighteenth century—the walled garden—and the plants that were grown within the walled enclosure and in the surrounding park or policies. A survey is made of the Victorian garden with its lavish bedding display and trifling formalities, and here the opportunity has been taken to review some of the plants, notably conifers, that were by this time making their way into cultivation from abroad and leading to a revision of ideas about garden lay-out.

A chapter is devoted to Botanic Gardens, and many will value the book especially for the detailed and informative account of the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh—the second oldest of its kind in the country, having been founded in 1670, a few years after that at Oxford. The achievements of various nurserymen and seedsmen, many of whose names will be new to most students of gardening history, and their contribution to the advancement of the art of gardening in Scotland are set forth, and a special chapter is devoted to the greatest of all personages in horticulture—the Scottish Gardener. It is often difficult to reconcile the production of such expert craftsmen as Scotland has given to the horticultural world with its meagre gardening history, but this historical account of Scottish gardening through the last nine centuries makes it clear how the qualities which go to the making of a skilful gardener have been derived. It is one of the merits of the book, which contains several excellent, well chosen illustrations of famous Scottish gardens of different periods, that it has brought into the light records that were in danger of oblivion, and to anyone who is interested in the history and development of gardening it will appeal as much by its information as by the easy and pleasant style of presentation, which makes its reading a pleasure.

G. C. TAYLOR.



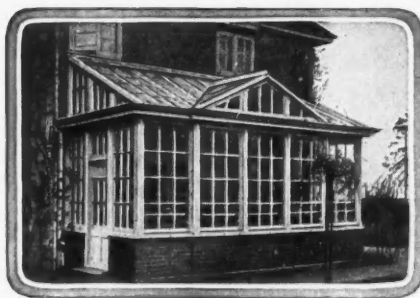
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